The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Council with the Sioux Indians.

Thieves at the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1875.

Another Council With the Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs held a short council with the Indians at their hotel this forenoon, at which time he again presented to them the reasons why they should sign an agreement giving up their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians declined to sign the agreement here at all, and said they would take it home and have it explained to their people.

Red Cloud urged that six Commissioners be appointed at once to go out with them if possible, and on his part he nominated Todd Randall and Mr. Collins for two of the six Commissioners. He agreed that the stakes of the Nebraska line which troubled the Indians so much should be removed, and he said the President would take into consideration the appointment of the Commissioners.

Thieves at the Treasury Department.

The Treasury detectives are busily prosecuting their search for the parties who abstracted a package of money from the cash room yesterday. All clerks were searched yesterday afternoon by officers called upon to make the investigation, the cashier, Mr. Wyman, being the first searched. The detectives and Assistant Secretary, Conant, have been in consultation several times today. The package contained over $47,000, addressed to the Park Bank, New York.

Sale of Indian Lands in Kansas Suspended.

Secretary Delano has concluded to suspend the sale of Indian lands in Kansas till January 1, 1876. This action is taken upon the recommendations of Gen. Ingalls, Commissioner Smith, and other prominent persons, in consequence of the suffering of settlers by drouth and grasshoppers.

TEMPERANCE.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—In the National Temperance Convention this morning a resolution was passed declaring that the work by the organizations known as the "Reform Clubs" of New England and Illinois abundantly justifies the addition of this agency to the temperance cause, and heartily recommending the organization of such clubs in every State and Territory in the Union; also that a committee of three, representing the different sections of the country, be appointed by the Convention, that persons desiring to inaugurate such clubs might correspond with them and obtain the requisite information.

The following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the time has arrived more fully to consider the relations of the National Government to its responsibility for the alcoholic liquor traffic, and we hereby ask the Forty-fourth Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States, and prohibit their importation from foreign countries; to require total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages on the part of all officers and subordinates in the civil, military and naval service, and to initiate and adopt, for ratification by the several States of the Union, a constitutional amendment which shall make the traffic in alcoholic beverages illegal throughout our national domain.

The question of female suffrage was debated, but a resolution was defeated declaring woman entitled to the elective franchise by a vote of seventy-eight to fifty-two. Miss Dickinson made some remarks, at the conclusion of which she was loudly applauded. She argued that only political organization and temperance ballots could defeat the evil of intemperance.

The Convention then, at noon, adjourned *sine die*.

INDIANA.

Another Destructive Storm—A Flood in Indianapolis—Serious Damage to Railroads—One Man Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—Another heavy rain storm occurred last evening, causing White river and all the smaller streams near the city to overflow their banks. A large amount of damage was done by the wind and flood in various parts of the city. The whole northern section of the city was overflowed to a depth of from three to five feet, filling cellars and the lower stories of a large number of private dwellings in the best part of the city. The old skating rink building was blown down. A negro named Robinson was buried beneath the ruins and seriously injured. The damage to all the railroads is very serious. The trestle work of the I. B. & W. R. R., five miles west of the city, was washed away; the Eagle creek bridge, on the L. & St. L. R. R., was washed away, and the Vandalia & T. and V. J. & E. I. bridges all suffered more or less. John Humphrey, a stock dealer of Fortville, was instantly killed while traveling on a wrecking train on the Bellefontaine road yesterday. Mr. Humphrey was in the baggage car, and hearing the whistle blown, put his head out of the car and was struck by a car that was standing on the side track.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Lumbering Settlements Devastated—Several Persons Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Great fires are still raging in parts of Pennsylvania, and in the northern part of Monroe county several lives were lost. The inhabitants of Locust Ridge, Evergreen, Stoddartsville, Gouldsboro and many lumbering settlements were all driven from their homes, scores of which were laid in ashes, and hundreds of people saved only what clothing they wore. Families were driven for miles before the advancing conflagration through forests, and several old and feeble people were burned to death.

OTTAWA, June 3.—Reports from Upper Ottawa state that the forest fires are doing immense damage to the timber lands, and that already more timber has been destroyed than lumbermen would cut in three years.

LOUISVILLE.

Wednesday's Storm—Great Destruction of Property.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The damage done by the storm last night was quite extensive. Besides great injury to the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, many small cottages were destroyed, roofs blown off, and other damages reported. The shops of the Louisville Iron & Bridge Co. were blown down, entailing a loss of about $20,000. The estimated loss at the Masonic Home is $30,000, on which, of course, there was no insurance. The storm seems to have struck the building just in the center, demolishing the central portion in an instant, leaving the two wings uninjured. No serious injury to any person is reported, although the violence of the storm was such that large portions of roofs were carried a distance of half a mile. The total damage in this city is estimated at nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

WHEELING.

Terrific Storm — Steamers and Barges Torn from their Moorings.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 3.—A terrific wind and rain storm visited this section of country at eleven o'clock last night. The steamer W. H. Harrison, together with all the sections of the dry-docks, the workhouse and several barges, broke loose from their moorings, and were carried down the river several miles. The steamer Iron Valley and barges also broke loose, but were soon landed again. Several stacks of the Riverside Mills were blown down.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The Pests Prayed Out of Missouri —They Depart for Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—Our people generally are observing the proclamation of Governor Hardin. The grasshoppers in consequence began their flight westward this morning in immense masses, and are still flying. Danger is apprehended in Kansas from the number which have gone over the border. Missouri will be free of "hoppers" to-night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

There was a large attendance to-day in the Brooklyn City Court room, and many spectators stood upon the outskirts of the crowd. Mr. Evarts, Mr. Porter and Mr. Abbott were late, coming in together at ten minutes past eleven. Mr. Evarts apologized for the delay by saying it was due to the detention of the ferry boat in the stream. Mr. Evarts then resumed his address to the jury.

HYMENEAL.

Marriage of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ills., June 3.—The marriage of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Brevet Major D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at 8:30 this evening. The wedding was very quiet and plainly conducted, only friends and comrades belonging to the army being present with their families. The following were invited and were present, with the exception of President Grant, who reluctantly asked to be excused on account of the pressure of public business: President and Mrs. Grant, General Belknap, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Belknap, General and Mrs. Babcock, General Sherman, General of the army, and Mrs. Sherman, and staff officers, with their wives; General Van Vliet, Chief Quarter Master of the Department of Missouri, and Mrs. Van Vliet; General Pope, of the Department of Missouri, Mrs. Pope; General Auger, of the Department of the Gulf; General Terry, of the Department of Dakota; General Ord, of the Department of Texas; General Crooke, of the Department of the Platte, and Mrs. Crooke; General P. McFely, Comissary General of Subsistence, Washington, and General Perry, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte. The bridal dress was a white gros grain silk, softened by a tulle veil, also of tulle, fastened with orange flowers. The ornaments consisted of diamond solitaire earrings, gold necklace, with a solitaire pendant, and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids.

General Sheridan and all the army officers appeared in full uniform. The bridal presents were numerous and costly. Among them were the following: A gold watch and chain, with chatelaine enameled in blue and pink, tiny flowers forming the letters; point lace handkerchiefs; mother of pearl parasols, with point lake covers, and point lace fans; gold earrings and pin; coral earrings and pins; gold necklace and locket of exquisite workmanship; gold watch and chatelaine; diamond solitaire earrings, with gold chain and locket, with a solitaire; gold bracelets; bronze silver card receiver; gold clock and mantle ornaments; bronze inkstand and individual salts and spoons; butter plates; solitaire pearl earrings, with onyx cross set in pearls; gold chain and cross for the neck; La Fichu of Valenciennes lace; La Valenciennes set of ruffles; set coffee spoons and cream spoon; silver pie knife; oxydized ink stand, mother of pearl fan of exquisite workmanship; set of Mrs. Jameson's books; Bryant's Poems; book rack, beautifully inlaid; combined writing and work table, beautifully ornamented with flowers; olive fork and spoon; berry bowl and stand; bronze card receiver; bronze dort candle stick and inkstand; solid silver jewel casket; prayer book bound in ivory; crystal jewel casket; a handsome carriage, and a basket of flowers from a friend in Mobile. Among the gifts of General Sherman are a very handsome couple of elegantly finished, brown satin lined, silver mounted, gold and rubber harness, a pair of sorrel thoroughly bred horses, a pair of first water diamond solitaire earrings to match the engagement ring, silver jewel case, and in a pale pink satin case a necklace of gold beads, alternately oblong filigree and round cut ones attached; a gold pendant, with fleur deles in large diamonds; a Bijou watch, and one of Tiffaney's silver giralc chains and favors for the wedding fan; one set of pearl rings and studs.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by Rev. P. Reardon, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which both parties are members. After partaking of a collation, the bridal pair, accompanied by Col. and Mrs M. F. Sheridan, Col. and Mrs. McFeeley, were driven in their carriage to their residence, 108 Michigan avenue, which was handsomely decorated and prepared for the reception of the newly mated pair.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BELGIUM.

The Religious Procession Difficulties.

PARIS, June 3.—*La Republique Francaise* reports that the Count Von Perpoucher, German Ambassador at Brussels, has made fresh representations to the Belgian Government in regard to the Catholic procession.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—Forty persons have been arrested at St. Nicholas, near this city, for taking part in the affray growing out of the interference with a religious procession.

GERMANY.

Excessive Zeal of a Police Agent.

LONDON, June 4—5:30 A. M.—The *Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch says the German Government possesses proofs that the charges of conspiracy made against Dunin are unfounded. Dunin's arrest was due to the excessive zeal of a Prussian police agent, and the prisoner will soon be released.

A MANIACAL PARRICIDE.

A Crazy Son Kills His Aged Father.

On Monday morning last Dennis O'Connor, aged 28 years, killed his father Edward O'Connor, aged 70 years. Some three years since young O'Connor was sent to the Dixmont hospital for the Insane. His father, who is a Washington township farmer in moderate circumstances, was unable to bear the expense of his son's treatment in this charitable institution, and after a few months was compelled to bring him home. At home young O'Connor was allowed considerable freedom, and assisted in working his father's farm. At times he became uncontrollable, and frequently assaulted his father and manager who chanced to pass by. The neighbors were more or less intimidated by the young man, but made no move to have him restrained of his liberty. For some time past the maniacal parricide has manifested dangerous symptoms, and on Monday these horrible tendencies culminated in a furious and fatal attack upon his father. About 10 o'clock A. M., the father and son were working in a garden plot near the house. No other person was within sight, and it was surmised that in a sudden fury, young O'Connor assailed his father with a four-pronged fork, first striking him a dreadful blow on the temple with the end of the fork to which the tines are attached. This blow felled the old man to the ground, and while lying upon the earth defenceless and senseless, the son lunged one of the tines of the fork through the father's thigh. The wound in the head was over the left temple, and the skull was crushed from a point over the left eye to the base of the ear. In a short time thereafter the wife of the old man visited the garden, and there beheld lying upon the ground, covered with human gore and speechless, her aged husband. She hastened to his side, knelt upon the ground and raised his head, but in a moment after life departed. Her maniac son stood near, manifesting no concern at the horrible crime he had committed. Assistance was summoned from the little village of Five Points, a few rods distant, and the body conveyed to the house. An inquest was held on the remains of the deceased on Monday afternoon by Esquire Martin, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. At 2 o'clock yesterday the remains of Mr. O'Connor were interred in the Catholic cemetery, and shortly afterwards, Bryan McSweeny, Jr., made an information against Dennis O'Connor for murder. The information was made before Justice Rose, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderer. Edward O'Connor, whose life was so suddenly and so terribly terminated, was born in Ireland, and removed to this country at an early age. For forty years he has been a resident of the immediate vicinity of the place in which he met his death. He was somewhat of an eccentric character, but withal a good man, respected by his neighbors and beloved by his family.—*Indiana Messenger.*

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Serious Affair—Six Persons Severely Injured.

A boiler exploded in the portable saw mill of Burson & Martin, at Ten Mile Village, Washington county, on Monday afternoon. Bowen Rees, Samuel Martin, William Martin and Oliver Burson were operating the mill, and Abel M. Evans, Esq., and his nephew, William Evans, aged about eighteen years, were engaged in hauling logs, and at the time of the explosion were sitting on a log, which they had just brought in and which was lying but a short distance from the mill. Mr. Evans and his nephew, notwithstanding they were the farthest away from the boiler, were the most seriously injured. The former was very badly scalded on the face, breast, stomach and arms. William Evans was scalded on the face and breast, and was struck on the forehead by a splinter. His injuries were very severe. Bowen Rees was scalded from the breast to the feet. Samuel Martin was scalded from his neck to his feet and was struck on the arm by a piece of the boiler; it is feared amputation of his arm will be rendered necessary. Wm. Martin was scalded slightly in the leg, and is able to be about. Oliver Burson, who was standing close to the boiler when it exploded, escaped with a slight scald on the left arm. The skin peeled from the flesh of the badly injured, and the sight presented was distressing in the extreme. The boiler had been in use for a long time and was considered dangerous by some, however, those operating it thought it perfectly safe. There was not a high pressure of steam on at the time of the accident, and such an occurrence as an explosion was entirely unexpected. The mill and building are totally demolished, and pieces of the boiler were found between two and three hundred yards away.

SECOND EDITION

THE MINERS' WAR.

Hostilities Resumed Near Mahoney City.

Strikers Marching from Colliery to Colliery.

The Military Called on to Preserve Order.

Skirmish Between a Sheriff's Posse and Rioters.

One Man Killed and a Number Wounded.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 3.—Early this morning a dispatch was received from Mahoney City that said large crowds of men from Hazleton and vicinity who left Hazleton last night, arrived in Mahoney City this morning, and were compelling all to go with them to stop the working miners that had resumed work since Monday last, and there are about 1,000 men now marching from colliery to colliery, compelling all the miners to suspend work. They have visited Silliman's, Steel's, Lentz & Bowman's, and Peter Bowman's collieries. Boylan's miners stopped work on account of the refusal of an advance in wages. Troops have been applied for.

At 9:30 to-day it was reported that only part of Bowman & Lentz's men had stopped work. The mob then were on their way to Hartford colliery.

A later dispatch states that Bear Ridge No. 2 and the colliery of Miller, Hersh & Co., near Gilberton, who started in yesterday, prepared to work with a full complinent of men, continue at work, as also do Claner's at Ashland, Taylor's at Big Mine Run, and Anderson & Co.'s at Dark Corners.

The Situation Becoming Critical.

The situation is becoming more critical, and the citizens of Shenandoah have appealed for the military, as large bodies of miners are marching on the town to compel the suspension of work, and as Deputy Sheriff Heiston, now there with a posse of fifty men, will be unable to protect the working miners, Governor Hartranft has telegraphed from Williamsport to General Sigfried, here, directing him to call on the military in case the Sheriff is unable to disperse the mobs. Troops in other localities have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The troops here are assembling in their respective armories.

The Military Under Marching Orders.

LEBANON, Pa., June 3.—The Eighth Regiment has orders to hold itself ready to march into the troubled mining districts.

The Sheriff's Posse Fired On.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa., June 3.—At three P. M. to-day Sheriff Heiston telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon, and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders, immediately left by a special train for the scene. Arriving here, they found the mob generally had slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were much excited, and all places of business were closed at noon.

The First Disturbance

occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town. When the Sheriff, with a posse, ordered the rioters to disperse, one of their chiefs replied that they could not drive them away, at the same time a man fired upon the Sheriff. The firing then became general, the rioters firing a volley on the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered, the miners also having the advantage of being on the hillside. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The Sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and collected his force, citizens volunteering, and every fire arm to be found was brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid.

The Casualties.

Of the wounded are citizens' side Henry Leitenberger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition. Henry Lachman, also policeman, was wounded in the leg. Wm. Eneke was shot in the head, and another, name unknown, in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded and carried away, one of them killed.

After the firing ceased the raiders formed in line and marched deffiently through the town, headed by music. Of the two thousand men who went down the valley, one thousand returned here, then forming into small squads, dispersed in different directions. About six hundred of the raiders come from Hazleton and vicinity, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The remainder of them come from Shenandoah, Girardville, Mahoney Plane and places in that vicinity.

Col. Huntzinger has established his headquarters in the Mansion House, and troops are quartered in the City Hall, several companies arriving here this evening. The streets at Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

Later.

10 P. M.—All is quiet here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The military are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or longer if deemed necessary. The raiders have publicly threatened to burn the town and compel the men to stop work if they made another attempt to resume. Guards have been placed on duty for the night.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Advices from Shenandoah up to 10:30 state that an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger train from the track between that place and Mahoney Plane. A large number of miners were parading the streets at St. Clair this evening in sympathy with the miners here. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military, should it be found necessary to move troops during the night.

Colliery Burned.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 3.—Wm. Schwenck & Co.'s colliery, near Mt. Carmel, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly one hundred men. The miners had worked two days at reduced prices.

CINCINNATI.

Proceedings of the Brewers' Congress.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—In the Brewers' Congress to-day the Committee on Resolutions made a lengthy report, which recites the fact that brewers pay about nine million dollars revenue tax, and states that they would probably pay as much more if the stringent rules of the revenue officers, that render the business dangerous; that it is desirable to obtain the best materials in the cheapest markets, free from the duty now imposed on imported barley and hops, in order to compete with foreign brewers. They request the Government to remove all unnecessary restrictions under which the malt liquor interest labors, and ask that Congress be petitioned to amend the internal revenue laws, especially to limit the power which is assumed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of deciding the amount of tax a brewer is liable to pay. They ask that certain sections of the present internal revenue laws that are obnoxious to the brewing interest, with the cases that have arisen from their enforcement, be brought to the notice of the Government; that the Government be petitioned to remove the duties on imported barley, hops and malt.

Upon the subject of prohibition, it was received that the fallacies of fanaticism be exposed, the statistics presented by Prohibitionists be analyzed, and their assertions refuted; that where restrictive and prohibitory enactments exist every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist, and repeal them, and that politicians favoring prohibitory enactments should be opposed when offering themselves for office, and that the true position of malt liquor as a national and temperance beverage as a necessary, nutritious and healthful stimulant, be properly defined and published.

An appropriation of $500 was made to defray a portion of the expenses of the lawsuit engaged in by the Philadelphia Brewers against the United States Collector for assessing taxes for the alleged non-payment of license by several breweries in Philadelphia. An Agitation Committee of thirty-nine members, with F. Lauer, of Reading, Pa., chairman, was announced.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 4, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and New England, stationary or falling barometer, south to west winds, cool, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the former by higher temperature.

The Rivers.

The lower Missouri and the lower Ohio rivers will probably rise, and the lower Mississippi fall.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—After considerable skirmishing, a resolution to refer the Senatorial matter to the Supreme Court for decision was pressed to a vote, and passed—yeas 180, nays 153. Notice of a motion to reconsider was given, and at 3 P. M., the House adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A heavy cyclone on the Chinese coast wrecked several vessels.

—Sixty persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a lighter in the Tagus, near Lisbon, Spain.

—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States reassembled at Jersey City on Thursday.

—At Huntsville, Ala., on Thursday, Deputy Collector Holman Leatherwood was shot and killed by an illicit distiller.

—The Ohio State Editorial Convention met in Columbus on Thursday. The next annual meeting will be held at Put-in-Bay.

—President Grant and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Col. Fred. Grant and Gen. Babcock arrived at Long Branch on Thursday afternoon.

—Ex-Parish Judge Belden was shot and mortally wounded by Sherburn, the present Parish Judge, in a difficulty at Honma, La., on Thursday morning.

—The Attorney General of the State of New York has filed a notice of *a lis pendens* against the property belonging to Peter B. Sweeney and James M. Sweeney.

—The Ohio State Universalist Convention met in Columbus on Thursday morning. M. A. Sherman, of Kent, was elected President, and Mrs. A. Danforth, of Cincinnati, Vice President.

—The President has issued a proclamation extending the time of the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for six months from and after the 22d of July, 1875.

—The striking coal wheelers of Chicago on Thursday drove away non-union men from the coal yards for working under the price demanded by the strikers. One man was seriously injured, and another thrown into the river, but escaped drowning.

—The annual election of officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company was held in Chicago on Thursday. All the former officers whose terms had expired were re-elected, with the excention of Geo. S. Scott, who was replaced by S. M. Mills.

—Stephen J. Hooker, a lard merchant of Chicago, who has been operating extensively on the Board of Trade there, and has invested heavily for Eastern parties, has failed in consequence of the rapid decline of the prices for lard. He is considerably involved.

—J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, arrived in Chicago Thursday, and is looking after the interests of the various roads there under his control, and it is understood that the controversy with the Baltimore & Ohio Road is the objective point of his proposed action. This visit, following so closely on that of President Garrett, seems to excite considerable interest in railroad circles there.

—A dispatch from San Diego says a letter from Ures, Sonora, reports great excitement over the Mexican raids in Texas. War is feared between the United States and Mexico. The newspaper *Extrella*, referring to the Washington *Chronicle* version of the Texas raids, that Mexico is too weak to restrain the raiders, says "if the great Republic cannot or will not keep meandering parties from passing into a friendly State and committing atrocities, it cannot wonder at weak Mexico being able at all times to prevent her bad boys from entering a friendly State."

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—An Important Opinion From the City Attorney.

The Road Committee met yesterday after noon and the following pay rolls were approved:

First district	$ 649 33
Second district	579 79
Third district	1,764 55
Total	$2,993 67

A resolution for protection of property on Soho run from damage by water was indefinitely postponed. A remonstrance against the grading and opening of the Squirrel Hill road was received and filed. A resolution for the paving of the intersection of Fifth avenue and Dumonville street was referred to a sub-committee with power to act. A communication from Jno. Bowden regarding the change of a water course on Fifth avenue, which throws water on to his property near Aiken avenue, was referred to the Fifth Avenue Committee. Six hundred dollars were allowed Patrick Scanlon for the stone delivered by him on Shady Lane. The Commissioner was instructed to notify the property holders on the east side of Miltenberger street to pave the side walks. The sub-committees were instructed to report in writing the amount of stone needed in each district. The City Engineer was instructed to examine and report at the next meeting on the condition of Hazlewood avenue. The following contracts were awarded. For the grading of Lake street, Twenty-first ward, to P. C. Messick, at twelve cents per cubic yard; for the grading of Wilson street to P. C. Messick, at nineteen cents per cubic yard; for the grading, paving and curbing of Meyran avenue, to J. J. Booth, at nineteen cents for grading, $1.21 for paving per square yard, and sixty-one cents per lineal foot for curbing, and fifty-nine cents per square foot for crossings.

Ordinances were ordered for the opening and grading of Meyran avenue, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street; for sewer on Locust alley, from Meyran street to the Pennsylvania railroad; allowing E. Wormser to use a portion of the sidewalk on Sylvan avenue; repealing an ordinance for the grading of Charles street, and for the opening of Notley street, from Hazlewood avenue to Indus street.

The City Attorney submitted the following opinion relative to the authority of the committee in the matter of repairing and macadamizing new streets:

To the Road Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The following is an answer to your communication of May 10, 1875, hereto attached: The Road Committee shall have control and management of all business relating to the opening, grading, paving and repairing of streets and alleys, the construction of gutters and sidewalks within the city outside the first three districts. The only question involved in your inquiry under the powers of the committee as thus set forth is whether the proposed macadamizing of the streets and avenues enumerated, is in the nature of a repair, or is the macadamizing of the streets previously graded but not paved. If it is a repair it properly comes under the authority of the committee, but if it is in effect the macadamizing of streets, then the committee would be exercising other functions in letting contracts for the proposed work or materials. The work must be done in the manner described by the Act of Assembly authorizing the macadamizing of streets in the city of Pittsburgh. The committee will have to determine the character of the work to be done from the facts presented to them in each particular case, and if in their judgment it is not for the repair of the road or street they must decline to act and refer the parties interested to the laws regulating the improvement of streets in the city.

Respectfully,
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
Attorney.

DARING ASSAULT.

A South Side Resident Narrowly Escapes Instant Death.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Theodore Kestner, a member of Select Council from the Twenty-eighth ward, and who resides near the head of Thirteenth street, South Side, made a narrow escape from being murdered in the rear of his residence. At the time named, and while lying in bed he heard a sound in the back yard. Being unable to account for it, he arose and made his way to the back door which he opened only to receive a heavy blow on the head with a blunt instrument in the hands of a small man. Recovering himself, he began to resort to means of self defense, when a second party made his appearance and stabbed him in the breast with a large butcher knife, inflicting a painful wound, of a dangerous character. Up to that time there had been no alarm given, but as soon as he learned that he had been stabbed, Mr. K. called for assistance which brought several members of his family to the back door only to see the murderous assailants make their escape. The wounded man was taken into the house, and Dr. Thomas summoned who, after examining the cut found that the knife had struck a rib which prevented it from penetrating the lung. It is thought the injuries received will not prove fatal although Mr. K. has been suffering for some time from congestion of the lungs. No clue has been obtained, which would lead to the arrest of the murderous visitors as they had their faces blackened, it is believed that the object which they had in view was to rob the house. The police are on the lookout for them.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. Stevenson & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

Cool Hats.

Messrs Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, are daily receiving new goods for summer wear, and have made special endeavor to get light, cool hats for the present season.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The Water Committee meets to-night.

····String beans thirty cents a quarter peck.

····Strawberry rates are ten cents a basket.

····Sixth street is being improved at last. It is to be paved with Ligonier stone.

····The end of the potato bug has come. It is being killed by parasites, which fasten upon its body.

····The grass crop in the Allegheny Parks is being fearfully hacked up, giving the plots a mutilated appearance.

····James Matthews, an unruly urchin, at the request of his mother, was yesterday removed to the Work house for sixty days, by Deputy Mayor Neillie.

····The will of Garret Jackson was filed with Register Gray yesterday. James Purdy is named as executor and the document is dated November 9, 1874.

····Mrs. Paul Pyles died on Wednesday night at Butler station, on the Panhandle railroad, from the effect of injuries received by the explosion of an oil can, with the contents of which she was trying to light a fire.

····Peter Schlegel was arrested yesterday by Detective Demmel for stealing a gold watch and chain, on Wednesday night, from the residence of Mrs. Doak, on Virgin alley. He was committed for a hearing.

····A little boy by the name Heagy was drowned in the Allegheny river at Natrona on Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock. Squire McGowan, of Harrison township, was deputized by the Coroner yesterday to hold an inquest on the body.

····About one o'clock this morning Leonard Lacock fell into a pit at Anderson's steel works, near the Connellsville depot. He tumbled a distance of fifteen feet and cut his head quite severely. He was taken to the Central Police station and his wounds cared for.

····Conrad Braydell, an insane man confined in the insane department of the Poor Farm, died very suddenly yesterday morning. Braydell had been at Claremont for about two years, and was at one time confined in Dixmont. He leaves a wife and family in Allegheny.

····Miss Ettie Cooley, daughter of Mr. Samuel T. Cooley, was severely injured on Wednesday evening, at Forestville, on the P. V. & C. R. R., near Homestead, by falling from the second story window of the residence of Mr. Doyle, where she was visiting, to the pavement below.

····The Eighth ward fishing club, which is composed of thirty-seven members, held a meeting last night at Alderman Shores' office, on Wylie avenue. The club intend going to Layton station, on the Youghiogheny river, on the 16th inst., where they will camp out for several days and try their luck on fishing.

····Cupid had his messengers around among the churches in Allegheny last night, and there were three weddings on hand—one in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, another in the Manchester Presbyterian, and the third in St. Peter's, Catholic. There was a full attendance of the "fairest of the fair" as each couple

····The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in answer to a correspondent, on the subject, says there is no such word as "Central" in the title of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The error of common usage is, to a great extent, the fault of the agents of the company in making out the company's advertisements, who improperly interpolate "Central."

····Henry Haysman was amusing him self yesterday climbing one of the piers of the Mechanic street bridge. When about a distance from the ground he lost his hold and fell to the earth. His head struck the foundation of the pier and sustained severe injuries. His companions who had come with him in the skiff removed him to his house where his wounds were dressed by a physician.

····The opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the County Treasurership has not yet come to hand. It seems, upon a presentaian of the case at first, he decided that an election must be held, but subsequently it was ascertained that there had been some mistake in giving him the facts. This mistake was corrected, and a second letter sent, to which no reply as yet has been received.

····The coke trade along the Connellsville railroad is reviving, there being an increase in one week of thirty-three per cent. The prices obtained are still less than the operators consider the coke is actually worth, but they have gone through such a long depression in the business that they have learned to bear their troubles with commendable patience. Sales at 2½ and 2¾, and some as high as 3 cents, are reported, but we believe that 3½ is the average price obtained on four months' sales.

···· The following Pittsburgh companies have paid the amounts set opposite their names on account of underwriting done for the Riverside Mill, Wheeling: American, $518.15; Artisan's, $472.95; Allemania, 379.34; Bontman's, $1,186.31; City, $518.15; Citizens', $518.15; Peoples, $1,036.30; Ben Franklin, Allegheny, $127.65; National, Allegheny, $621.79; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, $1,750.00; Birmingham, $1,000; Cash, $1,750; German American, $1,000; M. & M., $1,750; Monongahela, $1,750; Pennsylvania, $2,300.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. Dr. Hunter will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon this year at College Hall, Beaver.

***Miss Hannah E. Davis will conduct a Bible reading this evening in Crusade Hall, Allegheny.

***Deputy Mayor Neillie occupied the Magisterial chair in the Allegheny Mayor's office last night.

***C. B. Caughey, S. A. Cosgrave, and W. A. Cosgrave "sloped" yesterday afternoon on a two months pleasure excursion to the Pacific coast.

***Mr. Edwards, engineer of the Detroit water works, likes the Lowry engine, the working of which he has been examining in Allegheny.

***Mr. Harry W. Smith, recently a clerk in the office of the U. S. District Court, but now in the job printing business, undertook a matrimonial contract on Wednesday night by marrying Miss Abbie Ripley, of Hazlewood. Good luck to them both.

***Dr. Hanna has now an object in his possession which is certainly the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and an inspection of the same would certainly cause an unprejudiced person to believe that the monkey was originally a vegetable.—*Leader.*—Well, "What-is-it?"

AMUSEMENTS.

Germania Orchestra.

Appended is the programme for the concert to be given this afternoon at Library Hall by the Germania Orchestra—the final performance of this season. We trust that it will be well attended, not only for the purpose of hearing good music, but as a mark of appreciation for so meritorious an organization. The past season has been by no means an encouraging one to the Germania Orchestra, which is, without question, the finest combination of its kind in this city, and infinitely superior to many of the traveling troupes that are frequently accorded warm receptions here. Notwithstanding past struggles to keep above water, another effort will be made the next season in the hope that patronage and encouragement will be more liberally bestowed.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture—"Egmont"	Beethoven
2. Sounds from the Vienna Wood Waltzes	Strauss
3. Grand Polonaise Solo for Bassoon, Mr. Fred. Dietz.	Jacobi
4. Grand March from Tannhaeuser	Wagner

PART II.

1. Overture—"Robespierre"	Litolf
2. Grand Mazourka, with cornet obligato	Carl
3. Le Reveil du Lion	Koutsky
4. Scene and Air from "Attilia"	Verdi
5. A Summer Night in Denmark, Galop	Lumbye

Trimble's Varieties.

There was a change of programme at this theatre last night, which was evidently appreciated by the audience. The stars now playing comprise Conners and Kelley, the Reynolds Brothers, Dan. Nash, Fanny Davenport, Lou Sanford, La Pauline, and Kate Raymond, the latter in the sensation play, "Roughing It," assisted by Collins, Price and Delmar.

Special Sale
of
BLACK HERNANI
From Auction Sales.

One lot, all wool filling, at.....50c
One lot, " " " " 60c
Pure silk and wool, at.....75c to $1.00

Novelties in Plaid, Stripe and Brocade Grenadines, from 15c to $5.75.

We have just made large purchases of these goods, much under value and offer them to the public as rare bargains.

J. B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 52 Sixth street.

Fine Straw Hats.

An elegant line of fine Milan and English leghorn hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

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An elegant line of fine Milan and English leghorn hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Call at L. F. Yoder's,

No. 51 Smithfield street, and get a slice of his Bologna Candy. It is good.

Dunlap's Straw and Beaver Hats.

The novelties of the season at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunlap's Straw and Beaver Hats.

The novelties of the season at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Cool Hats.

Messrs Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, are daily receiving new goods for summer wear, and have made special endeavor to get light, cool hats for the present season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD WARD BUILDING AND LOAN Association of Pittsburgh.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 3d day of July, 1875, the Third Ward Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh, will apply to the Governor of the Commonwealth to be incorporated as a Building and Loan Association, to transact business usual to such corporations, with a capital of $180,000, in 1,800 shares, the par value of $100 00 per share. Place of business in City of Pittsburgh.
JOHN C. MCCOMBS,
88-F Solicitor.

Fancy Cassimeres,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, June 3, 1875.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 29th day of May, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN HENRY MILLER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
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By Mail for one month	1 00
By Carrier, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

One copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾

FROM a bachelor to a benedict was Sheridan's experience last night.

PERSONS leaving the city for the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by leaving their orders at the office.

GENERAL SPINNER is unfortunate in the closing days of his official career. A package of greenbacks, to the value of $47,500, was yesterday stolen from his office.

We enjoy the balmy sweetness of the *Post*, as it beams gushingly on those Democrats who favor the nomination of its editor for Governor. The intimation that these comprise about all of the Democracy that can be found in these parts, was not intended, of course, to reflect upon the handful of hangers on to the party who took an affectionate interest in Mr. Hopkins. We entertain a fond hope that these efficient Allegheny Democrats, who are so influential in the party, will gain their cause, and nominate their candidate for the Governorship. We are anxious to see how many will vote for their candidate, once he is nominated.

INGERSOLL, the pardoned convict, whose misfortune it was to have been associated with Tweed, has made a full confession, in which he details the operations of the Ring,—their inner methods and doings. It seems that the general rule was for the Ring to take 65 per cent. of each contract, paying 35 per cent. to the outsiders. The Court House job was considered an outside affair, not included in the general list of operations. The East River bridge, the parks, water works, and other jobs were regular, legitimate property, and were divided on the regular plan. The revelation thus made is exceedingly refreshing, and will open the way to some important suits at law.

IT IS proposed to elect Thiers President of the French Senate, soon to be organized. It is generally conceded in France that he has really rendered more illustrious and important service to the country than any man in it, MacMahon not excepted. Putting aside what he did, previous to the war with Germany, it is known that he traveled and labored unceasingly for a long time, to obtain favorable terms from the enemy. He visited Russia, and the several continental courts, and secured the influence of the great powers. In point of dignity and ability he is second to none, and, thus, has every claim to the honor to be conferred. He is peculiarly qualified for the Presidency of a legislative body,—better than for the Executive of a Government like France.

IT SEEMS that the doctrine of free trade, even when enunciated by so popular a man as John Bright, is not entirely acceptable in England. The Trades' Council, at Birmingham, have adopted a resolution that "the speech on trades' unionism recently made by Mr. John Bright, at the Birmingham banquet to M. Michel Chevalier, was opposed in its principles to the true interests of the workingmen of this country, and that the protection of labor was not injurious, but beneficial to the nation." When it was thought that England could produce iron cheaper than any other nation, it was to her interest to teach the doctrine of free trade; but when the alle times and the advantage is against her, the cry changes. Free trade is well enough when it contributes to prosperity, and protection follows the same rule.

IT IS so rare for a Democrat to distinctly abjure the old State Rights doctrine of his party, that it is refreshing to know that there is even one who has the independence and manliness to do it. Judge Orton, of Wisconsin, comes up to this standard. In a Decoration Day address, he said: "There can never be again any refinements, distinctions, or theories of *State Sovereignty* in the creed of any respectable party in this country inconsistent with the final and complete supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and the National Government." Jeff. Davis, recently in his Texas speech, and the Missouri Democrats, declared that the old secession idea was still theirs. The Republicans of Ohio, however, have joined those in Pennsylvania, in declaring that the nation is first, and that our nationality is to be maintained.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to India seems to have been fully determined upon, and is regarded as a stroke of good policy. It will cost over a million of dollars, as he will go in his official capacity as the future ruler of England, and the expense will, of course, be defrayed by the nation. It is a departure from the previous policy of the Government, but is all the more significant for that. It will bring the Prince into direct relations with the administration of that most important department of the British Empire, and, to some extent, familiarize him with its peculiarities and wants. That all this will have its influence upon his administration is but natural. The claim that the English Kings and Queens have been mere figure-heads, exerting no influence upon the policy of the Government, has been fully exploded by the revelation of certain biographies. Through all the administration of the present royal house, despite changes of ministry, one general policy has prevailed, and has been adhered to with rigid tenacity. Hence the importance of this visit of the future King.

OHIO has followed the example of Pennsylvania, and nominated a ticket and enunciated a platform which thoroughly harmonize the Republican party, and put it in the best possible trim for a vigorous, successful campaign. Governor Hayes was the one man whose nomination the party desired to make above all others, but he shivalrously refused to be considered a candidate against Judge Taft, and thus the latter was prominent, until the Convention met. It is evident that the latter strongly desired the nomination, and while he was popular, and would have been very acceptable as a second choice, the first choice was too positive to be abandoned unless it was imperative that it should be. Fortunately the urgent conviction, even of those who thought well of Judge Taft, that Mr. Hayes should accept the nomination, finally prevailed, and his friends yielded to the general will. He is so popular in the State, and is so exceptionally pure and able, that no doubt is entertained that the Republican party in Ohio, inspirited and harmonized, will carry the State by a splendid majority.

AS OUR readers know, we do not admire everything that Judge Kelley says and does, but we credit him with all that we see in him that is good. While we do not accept even his financial theories, in their full extent, we admit that the facts he gathers so industriously may be accepted as reliable, and safe to base our generalizations upon. Touching the difficulty in the way of the early resumption of specie payments, he submits the following facts: "We owe in gold interest abroad largely over $100,000,000 a year, that is from the General Government; by States, cities, and corporations the amount is probably swollen to $125,000,000 in gold. Our freight bills, even in this disastrous year, will amount to $50,000,000. It is estimated that, allowing but $1,000 for each American traveler abroad last year, the cost was $47,000,000; therefore, there is in round numbers an annual indebtedness of not less than $220,000,000. Now, these charges have to be settled before we touch the question of commercial exchanges. If we did not owe anything to foreigners, we might hope to secure a favorable balance in our commercial exchanges, and so procure gold, but we owe them $220,000,000 a year, and must pay that before the question of inter-commercial exchange arises or is touched. Therefore, until our debt shall have been paid, or recalled, the idea of attempting specie resumption is a mad absurdity. They who press it know that it is impracticable, but they also know they can make money by agitating the question; and what though the people do die, if the rich continue to grow richer." The Secretary of the Treasury, in his speech at Lexington, announced himself as decidedly in favor of a hard-money policy. He is certainly adhering to it firmly,—and honestly, we think. The problem is one hard to agree upon. We think that, in a developing country, where capital must be idle for a time, and the income follows but slowly the outgo, we ought to have a currency abundant, elastic, and safe. Gold is neither abundant nor elastic, while greenbacks combine the three virtues.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The action of the Republican minority, in the New Hampshire State Senate, in withdrawing, while justifiable, in view of the facts, is open to criticism in view of its effect in practically breaking up one branch of a legislative body. We could wish that our friends there had discovered some other method of protesting against the outrages practiced against them. We believe that it is so important to give respect to the forms of law, that even where injustice and outrage are perpetrated, it still is wise to avoid anything that is revolutionary, even in appearance. The pith of our accusation against the Democracy in Louisiana has been, that even admitting their representations that they had been unjustly treated, it was better, considered from a prudential standpoint, that they should not resort to violence, but keep within the forms of law. We have the same advice to extend to our friends in New Hampshire. Let them protest, day by day, and, by parliamentary methods, obstruct legislation, if need be, but not withdraw from the body to which they were elected.

But while we say this, we wish to declare, with unmistakable emphasis, that the action of the Governor and Council, in the cases of the two excluded Republican Senators, was the most outrageous violation of law and justice ever perpetrated in this country. By the Constitution of New Hampshire, the Senate is made a judge of the eligibility of those claiming admission as members, while the Governor and Council are not judges in the premises. Hence in making decision ousting two Republicans who had been elected by overwhelming majorities, and substituting two Democrats, one of whom received scarcely any votes, thus changing the political complexion of the Senate, violence was done to the rights of Republicans for which no shadow of excuse could be offered. It was, indeed, a revolutionary proceeding,—changing, regardless of law and justice, the expression of the popular will. More than this, it was done with no motive other than to so change the political qualities of a branch of the Legislature, as to exactly reverse the will of the people. This is a revolutionary proceeding. Whether it justifies revolutionary measures in return is the question at issue. Certainly it tempts them. Our view is, that the people will rectify this great wrong, when once the question gets before them again. We hear much of the violences of the carpet-bag element at the South, but if, anywhere, at any time, greater violence has been done to the rights of the people than the New Hampshire Democrats are guilty of, we do not know it.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION POLICY.

The report made by Secretary Bristow for June, covering the operations of the Treasury Department for the month of May, is the last for the current financial year. On the first of July a statement will be made, which will be the first for the new year, but will include the accounts for June, which month closes the year. Up to the present, $12,968,265.28 have been paid on the public debt, as against the thirty millions that is to go into the Sinking Fund yearly, under the rigid construction given the law by Secretary Bristow. In other words, only about one-half the amount needed for that purpose has been obtained. Yet no fault attaches to Secretary Bristow. Friend and foe alike concede that he manages his department with skill, economy and honesty. Last year but about two and a half millions were put aside for the Sinking Fund by payments on the public debt. Over ten millions have been added to the amount the current year, and more will be next year, when the collecting departments have been thoroughly sifted, and "crooked" operations weeded out. But out of all this comes the very pertinent question—"Does the struggle for specie payments pay, in view of its influence on the payment of the public debt?"

To get the question fairly before us we will add some additional facts. Congress last session legislated with a view of so increasing the revenues of the Government that it would have $30,000,000, or more, for the Sinking Fund, as the surplus of cash balances. In place of $30,000,000 we have but about ten millions more than last year. This is one fact. The reason why the calculations thus made failed is, that in place of the business of the country being what it was estimated, it has fallen off in a ratio that thus reduces the income of the Government. The expenses of the Government will not differ materially from those of last year,—hence the loss comes from the falling short of estimated revenues. This is another fact. Why this falling short in revenues? Something has evidently diminished business in directions from which revenues are derived. Yet it is well known that we have passed the dead strain of the panic, and have partially regained business confidence; thus we have the conditions for the active resumption of business,—why not resume? We make full allowance for the time needed to overcome the inertia of suspended business,—yet we say that *something* exists that inspires a lurking fear that the bottom is not yet reached; that the depreciation of nominal values has not reached its ultimate limit. So far as the mere question of money is concerned, the trouble is not there as our banks, for months past, have had more than usual, and all monetary centres have been glutted with money. The trouble, then, comes from some other source than this. Can any person carefully examine the subject without being convinced, that the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury in the direction of specie payments is the disquieting, and hence, paralyzing influence? We think not.

Let us now suppose that the policy of free banking, without a specie resumption clause, or an immediate effort toward specie payments were the policy of the Government, what would be the probable effect? Secretary Bristow, in his Lexington speech, admitted that it would give temporary prosperity. We think it would do more than this. By eliminating apprehension, it would restore that which is the basis of *all* prosperity,—commercial confidence. Of course no one can say that had this been the policy for the year past, confidence would have been so largely restored as to have given a great impetus to business, but this is the probability. In such an event, it requires no forecaste to know that it would have added millions to the Government surplus, met the demands of the sinking fund, and so improved the credit of the Government. The present policy has produced but a trifle over twelve millions surplus, and kept a discouraging strain on the industries of the country.

It has been claimed that the credit of the nation is improved by the existing policy, and so the re-investment of the debt facilitated, thus effecting an important saving. Were it true, it would not show enough to make good the $15,000,000 the Sinking Fund is short; but the facts are, that the investment referred to was begun before the present policy was adopted. Europe has money to invest,—and we offer a satisfactory investment. This is the whole question. If we paid our interest in gold, and were not absolutely rash in our home policy, the European financiers would not concern themselves about it. They buy our bonds; and only wish to know that these are right. As to the accumulation of gold that was to be secured,—no results are visible yet. The gold balance remains about what it has been for years. As things go no one imagines that we will have enough to begin specie payments in 1879. Yet the threat delays activity, and hangs like a pall over the country. We will slowly recuperate, in any event, but we have yet to see that any great results flow from the policy pursued. Yet Secretary Bristow is a good administrative officer.

PERSONAL.

THE Duke of Edinburg is not a Mason, and his father-in-law opposes the craft.

AMONG the graves decked with flowers at Binghamton on Decoration Day was that of Daniel S. Dickinson.

MOST REV. JOHN M. HENNI was invested with the insigna of Archbishop at Milwaukee on Thursday.

ONE of the carriers of the Boston *Traveller* is Mrs. Griffin, a widow aged eighty-nine years, who still delivers the papers personally to her customers.

MR. AND MRS. SARTORIS will occupy the cottage at Long Branch formerly occupied by Anthony S. Drexel. Colonel Fred. Grant and his wife will stop with the President.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY confirmed six hundred children at one church, in New York, on Tuesday. After this service, he allowed forty priests to kneel to him and kiss his sapphire ring.

THE last centenarian hails from North Carolina, and he put in his appearance at the Mecklenburg celebration. He was born February 4, 1765, and he is hale and well preserved, although he has but one leg.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived from Peru contradicts the report of Harry Meiggs' failure, and states that he merely cancelled his engagements owing to complications with the Peruvian Government. He also states that Mr. Meiggs will attend the Centennial Exhibition.

FATHER BOERM, the oldest Methodist minister, will celebrate his one hundredth birthday on the 8th inst. Great preparations are making for the event in Jersey City, where he resides, and the event will be marked by great services. Father Boehm is in good health and his mental faculties are unimpaired.

THE death of Gen. Breckinridge leaves but four gentlemen living who have been elected to the second highest office in the United States. They are Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, and Henry Wilson. The mortality among Vice Presidents does not seem to be as great as among the Presidents. Mr. Johnson is the only ex-President now living, and he was not elected to that office by the people.

THE President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Colonel Fred. Grant and General Babcock left Washington on Thursday morning for Long Branch to spend the summer. L. P. Lucky, Private Secretary to the President, remains in charge of the Executive Mansion. The President, before leaving, signed a proclamation of extended duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, for six months from the 22d of July.

HARPERS' *Bazar* says that it is a mistake to suppose that the lady who concealed herself in a room where a "lodge" was about to be held, and who when discovered was compelled or allowed to be initiated, is a myth. The "clock case" may be a myth, but the lady was not. She was the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, and continued through life to take an active interest in the order into which in her youth she had so strangely gained admission. She founded the Dublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Daughters of Masons. Her portrait still hangs in the principal lodge-room in Cork, and under it, in a glass case, the apron and jewels she used to wear when she attended lodge meetings.

THE Rev. Dr. John Hall indulges in a wholesome, old-fashioned talk about mothers as the great educators, in the New York *Ledger* of this week. Here is his conclusion: "Mothers are the great primary educators; and they have all too often no training for their work. Who can help them? Where is the preventive force to be applied against these evils? We do not see how the public or the private schools can thoroughly reach the difficulty. But the mothers who are now bringing up their daughters can do something. Remember that accomplishments, graces, even money making pursuits will be less important in the future happiness of their lives than simple, plain, prosaic capability as wives, mothers, housekeepers. Train them on this principle."

"WORLD" NEWS SPLINTERS.

'Tis the first spring mosquito
Heard humming alone,
His thirsty companions
Will be here anon.

PENNSYLVANIA'S coalopolis is much annoyed by Pittsburglars.

TWENTY thousand alligator-hides are converted into aller-gaiters annually.

FOR-LAWN hope: Nolo episcopari-autialistic candidature for bishoprics. D'ye see?

WE'VE often heard of small-pox in lambs, and now they've got it in Lyons, Iowa.

AN infant Janus, lately born in Michigan, had an extra, perfectly-formed face at the back of its head.

MOHAMMEDAN mammas in the Crimea resolutely refuse to have their infants vaccinated with Christian lymph.

WISCONSIN papers report that the spirits of the Adventists are down because their bodies didn't go up last month.

GEOLOGICAL party exploring Icelandic igneous rocks report that most of the craters have gone a little tufa and are caged in their own trap.

KENTUCKY farmers so far agree with the late Mr. Trask as to express the utmost disgust at the depraved taste which leads insects to chew tobacco.

TINCTURE of capsicum (cayenne pepper) in the dose of five to ten drops, with a little syrup and bitters, is said to be a most successful anti-alcoholic cocktail to cure a tendency to tippling.

A SHEEP-BREEDER of Clark county, Ky., is willing to make affidavit that he killed fourteen dogs in two shots a few nights ago; which, as Jeames might remark, is shooting to some purps.

A WESTERN contemporary, chronicling the suicide of a melancholy agriculturalist, who hanged himself from a rafter in his barn, asks itself "if the wretched man had any thought of a hereafter.?" Manifestly he must have thought of this here rafter.

IT is proposed to spend some $11,000,000 to bring drinking water from the Calaveras River to San Francisco, and the taxpayers, in view of the present cheapness of whiskey and native wines, naturally complain of the unnecessary waste of money.

RUFUS, who restores his hair to what he thinks ought to be its natural color by means of Mrs. Whalshorname's vegetable tonic, makes no secret of his artifice. He says his father dyed before him, and his grandfather too; that, in fact, it's hair-red-dye-tary in the family.

A YOUNG lady on Madison avenue who had previously led a most uneventful life, yesterday took a short walk, in the course of which she met the most hideous woman wearing the loveliest dress, the dearest duck of a fellow with the sweetest mustache, the most horrible mud-puddle, the nicest weather, and the rudest man that she had ever seen, known or heard of.

"A HEATED ALTERCATION" is the mild way in which a Tennessee paper puts it when one gentleman shoots another gentleman through the head because the second gentleman's cattle trespassed on the first gentleman's wheat field; and the way in which the courts put it is that the first gentleman is "bound over to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court in June."

General Hayes' Record.

In 1864 General Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, ran for Congress in the Second District, beating Joseph C. Butler by 2,445 votes. His majority that year was increased to 3,098 by the soldiers' votes.

In 1866 he was elected to Congress over Theodore Cook by 2,558 majority.

In 1869 he was elected Governor of Ohio, beating Allen G. Thurman by 2,983.

In 1869 he was again elected Governor of Ohio, beating George H. Pendleton by 7,501 votes.

In 1872 he met with his only political reverse. H. B. Banning defeated him for Congress from the Second District by 1,502.

This is a splendid record. It now only remains for Governor Hayes to complete it by beating Governor Allen in 1875.

U. P. ASSEMBLY.

Sixth and Seventh Days' Sessions—The Closing Exercises—Missionary Appropriations—Reports of Committees—Next Meeting in Philadelphia.

SIXTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

After the usual devotional exercises, Elder James McCandless, in pursuance of appointment by last Assembly, made the following report, which was received and his conduct approved: The undersigned appointed by the last Assembly to inquire into the financial affairs of the congregation of San Francisco, with special reference to the interest of the General Assembly for moneys given to said congregation to aid in the erection of their church edifice, attended to the duties assigned and reported their financial condition in detail to the Trustees of the General Assembly, as directed.

The committee of Correspondence reported through their chairman, Dr. D. Wallace, as follows: WHEREAS, The following deputies to ecclesiastical bodies in correspondence with us have reported to this Assembly, that Dr. J. G. Brown and Rev. A. G. Wallace were delegates to the Associate Reform Synod of the South, Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D., to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church which met at Cleveland, Rev. H. Gordon to the Canada Presbyterian church and Rev. Dr. Jeffers to the Presbyterian church of the New Light Provinces. The action of these delegates was approved. 2. That the Assembly has heard with much gratification the Rev. D. McCallister, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian church, Rev. H. F. Sloane, from the A. R. church, of the South, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D., from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. 3. WHEREAS, It appears that the A. R. Synod of the South has desired to cooperate with this General Assembly in the foreign work, and has sent out a missionary who is now actively employed as a colaborer with our missionaries in Egypt, and has appointed a committee to co-operate with a similar committee from the U. P. Assembly on the whole subject of co-operation in missionary work, and, WHEREAS, This Assembly, having heard the cordial reception given by that Synod to the deputation appointed by the last General Assembly, and the gratifying statements of Rev. H. F. Sloan, the deputy from said Synod, is led to cherish the hope that the time is approaching when more intimate relations may be established; therefore,

Resolved, That the Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., and Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, Rev. A. G. Wallace and Rev. S. Collins be appointed as a committee to the A. R. Synod of the South in relation to co-operation in Mission work, and that the Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of this action to the Clerk of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

4. WHEREAS, A Union is about to be consummated between the Canadian Presbyterian churches of the Lower Provinces, and it has been intimated that no delegate will be sent to this Assembly by either of these bodies until this Union shall have been accomplished. Therefore,

Resolved, That no delegates be appointed by this Assembly to the above churches of the Lower Provinces.

5. WHEREAS, Delegates to foreign churches should be appointed by this Assembly, and since it does not appear that a deputation should be sent abroad oftener than once in three or five years, and since it is understood that we were represented in the Supreme Judicatories of some of these foreign churches last year, therefore,

Resolved, That the appointment of delegates to these bodies shall be referred to the next General Assembly. 6. That delegates be appointed as follows: Rev. Dr. J. T. McCune, Revs. Wm. M. McClure and Wm. M. McElwee and J. B. Dales D. D. to the Associate Reformed Church of the South; Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., principal, and Rev. Dr. Morrow alternate to the Presbyterian church; Rev R. Armstrong principal and Rev. D. McDill, D. D., alternate to the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church. That all delegates be required to report in writing to the next General Assembly. 7. That the request of the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New School) be granted, and that the Superintendent of the Board of Publication be requested to return the records in question to the Rev. W. J. Smiley, Clerk of the aforesaid Presbytery. 8. That the Assembly regards with great favor co-operation with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the work of the publication as suggested in the letter (Dr. Taylor) in his address before the Assembly and that our delegate be directed to communicate the fact to the next Assembly of that honored body.

The Committee on Finance presented their report, which was adopted, as follows: The Treasurer was authorized to pay funds in his hands donated for the Jewish Mission to the Rev. A. C. Fris, of New York City.

The thanks of the Assembly were tendered to the Rev. J. R. Johnston for his faithful and efficient services as agent of the China Mission Building fund in the collection of funds for the erection of their building.

Messrs. Graham Scott, Major R. E. Stewart and Thomas Jamison were elected trustees of the General Assembly for three years, from July 1st, 1875.

Seventh Day—Morning Session.

Rev. S. R. Frazier, of Pittsburgh, suggested that a committee on the subject of temperance be appointed. On motion a committee of three was appointed, as follows: Rev. Mr. Frazier, R. E. Stewart and Rev. J. M. Adair.

The order of the day, namely, the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Foreign Mission Board, was then taken up.

The following resolutions were discussed and adopted: 1. That Rev. S. C. Ewing, having recalled his conditional resignation as missionary to Egypt, his relations to this Assembly remain as heretofore.

Dr. Bruce, chairman of the committee, referred to the misunderstanding between the Foreign Board and their missionaries in Egypt. Such misunderstandings will happen among good men. The Board has no selfish interest in the matter. He highly complimented the Board for their self-denying labors.

2. That the Assembly approve the action of the board taken last July regarding the salaries of the missionaries in Egypt.

Elder Getty stated that the salaries of our missionaries were larger than other denominations. He claimed that the salaries of the foreign missionaries were larger than that of ministers generally at home.

Remarks were made on this resolution by Revs. Barr, of India; Dr. Wallace, Dr. Dales, McAyael and Moderator Barr, who believed that the missionaries in foreign lands were better paid than those at home.

Addresses were also made further by Dr. Barrett and Rev. Mr. McAyael.

Elder Getty offered an amendment that the amount of salary allowed would be the estimates of the missionaries themselves. The amendment was lost.

Dr. Wallace desired to know why the salaries in all stations were not uniform.

Dr. Bruce answered that it was the difference of the expenses of living. The hour having arrived the Assembly adjourned.

Seventh Day—Afternoon Session.

The Assembly convened, the Moderator in the choir. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. S. W. Lorimer. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The order of the day was then taken up with the consideration of the report of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Committee commenced their report by giving thanks to God for the continued prosperity of their missions. With respect to the Egyptian mission, difficulties had arisen between the Board and the mission, which are not of a nature to shake the confidence of the committee either in the Board or the missionaries. The Rev. S. C. Ewing was continued as a missionary to Egypt. The salaries of the missionaries on Alexandria and Cairo are to be the same as last year. The Board was authorized to determine the amount of salaries and all matters pertaining to this work, with the approval of the Assembly. The Mission Association is not to expend more on the mission building than the amount already at their disposal, and that all debts be left to their judgment, and that they proceed as speedily as possible: The disposal of funds shall be left to the judgment of the association. No commissioner shall be appointed as requested by the Missionary Association with respect to the difficulties, hoping that this action of the Assembly could terminate all difficulties. The Assembly regarded with special gratification and gratitude to God that the book of Psalms, in the Metrical version, has at length chiefly through the labors of the missionaries of the Reformed Presbyterian and also of this Assembly, been given to the vast Arabic speaking population in their own tongue.

The resignation of Thomas Stinson and the Rev. Barr, D. D., Church, Jackson and Wilson, and Messrs. Huey and Alexander, were not accepted and the utmost confidence expressed in them. The Rev. S. G. Fitzgerald was elected in place of Dr. Dales, who, as corresponding Secretary, is a member of the Board *ex-officio*. One missionary was sent to Syeria, and two female and one additional male was sent India. Rev. Andrew Gordon was also sent to India. One mission family is to be sent to China as soon as possible. With reference to the whole work of the Foreign Board it was resolved that thanks be given to God for His blessing on this work, and that thanks be tendered to David Stewart, Esq., of Liverpool, John Caldwell, Esq., of Philadelphia, to the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, the Paisley Ladies Missionary Society of the Turkish Mission, also to His Highness Dhuleep Singh for his annual gift of $50,000. The following appropriations were made: Egypt, $35,000; Syria, $4,200; India, $14,400; China, $1,000. Outfits, traveling expenses, etc., $10,000. Pastors were urged to disseminate information and urge liberality toward the foreign work. The Assembly urged the women of the church to make efforts to educate and evangelize heathen women, and rejoiced to know that many such societies had been formed with gratifying results.

The Board of Publication Building Fund reported having received a total of $12,004.53, which was more than was asked for.

The Assembly disapproved of the action of the First Presbytery of New York in licensing two theological students at the end of the second year of their course.

Closing Session.

After the usual devotional exercises the Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of Pittsburgh, read the report. The resolutions favored prohibition, and were clear and unmistakable, and were unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

The subject of time for opening the session was referred to the next General Assembly. The next session will, therefore, open and close at the usual time.

The Committee on Transfer of Seminaries recommended that a Committee be appointed to bring the subject before the two Synods that have not yet acted, and in case of favorable action to prepare statutes and regulations for their government and a plan for completing the transfer. The Committee appointed was Drs. D. A Wallace, D. F. Morrow and Wm. J. Reid.

The second clerk, Rev. A. G. Wallace, whose term of office expired, was re-elected for four years.

The Committee of Memorial of Des Moines Presbytery, praying for the General Assembly to so alter the Book of Government as to allow the election of Deaconesses, was referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. James Harper, E. T. Jeffers and Wm. Bruce to report to the next Assembly.

On invitation of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, the next Assembly will be held in that city. Owing to the Centennial, the members were glad to accept the invitation. The Revs. S. S. White and S. G. Fitzgerald were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and James McCandless and Wm. Getty, Esqs., on Railroad Fares.

The Committee on Presbyterian Confederation presented their report, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the action of the Committee be cordially endorsed.

2. That the Assembly expresses its gratitude to God for the harmony He has given to the deliberation of these Committees, and its conviction that this agreement in a statement of revealed truth so full as that contained proposition adopted is a precursor of a closer union among the churches holding the great Calvinistic doctrines of the Bible.

A paper was adopted in this connection requesting the Committee to use the Book of Psalms as praise in their meetings.

The Committee reported with reference to the memorial regarding the encroachments of Roman Catholicism, that the Assembly inform the people of the actual danger from this source, and urged them to use all legal and honorable means to prevent the perversion of school funds to the use of any church or sect. That the Board of Publication be requested to keep for sale such books as reveal the true character and tendency of Romanism.

With respect to the memorial of the Butler Presbytery requesting a letter of sympathy be sent to those in the Irish Presbyterian Church who are battling against the use of instruments and hymns in the worship of God, the Committee *refused to take any action in the matter.*

The memorial of Mrs. S. R. Hanna for the formation of a Woman's Missionary Society was, on the recommendation of the Committee, approved, and Mrs Hanna, Miss L. Pressley, Mrs. W. H. McMillen, Mrs. Wm. Frew, and Miss Eliza Erazier were appointed a committee to secure the organization of auxiliary societies in every congregation.

The appointment of a General Financial agent for the whole Church was referred to the next Assembly.

The regular hour of adjournment was now past, and the Clerks pronounced the docket clear, and the Assembly proceeded to the closing scenes.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to the good people of Wooster for their unwearying hospitality. Denominational lines had been forgotten. Much "open communion" had been practiced.

Dr. Taylor, of the University, said a few words in behalf of the people of Wooster, closing with the remark that for the time, the distinction between the "You Pa" and the "We Pa" had been forgotten.

After a few parting words from the Moderator, after prayer and the benediction, the Assembly adjourned *sine die.*

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

IT IS said there are 347 dramatists at work on Irish plays.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON will prolong his present visit to Europe for two years.

MR. DORE LYON has offered Sardou twenty-five thousand francs to write a play for his wife.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN'S engagement in America is looked forward to with great interest by all Shakespearians.

A CHICAGO violinist, being recently presented with a new fiddle at a concert, replied in a speech full of atrocious puns.

TONY PASTOR has caused a monument to be erected over the grave of his minstrel friend, Nelse Seymour, in Evergreen Cemetery.

E. B. WOOLF, dramatic editor of the Boston *Globe*, has written a new play for Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence called "The Almighty Dollar." It is a thoroughly original five act comedy.

"MONTAGUE'S legs are thin, but weak; Bignoid's are thick, but crooked—and I'm afraids their heads take after their legs." So writes Mrs. Burnham. The sweet fellows should have confined themselves to the fashionable pantaloons of the society drama.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mass. Institute of Technology.
Entrance Examinations, Monday, May 31, and Tuesday, June 1, at 9 A. M. Address SAMUEL KNEELAND, Sec'y, Boston, Mass. 183 TF

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address F. P. GLUCK, New Redford, Mass. may11:s6-d&s

FINE BASKETS—EXTRA QUALITY Lunch and Traveling Baskets, Market and School Baskets, Clothes Hampers and Baskets, just received and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth street.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh21:s7-d&s

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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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B. TIEGEL,
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

UNION REFUGEES!
And other fine Parian Groups.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
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Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
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Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aSp:p87

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GREAT ORIGINAL
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SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. 23
Families or clubs sending their money with their orders, by registered letter, P. O. order, or by express, will have their goods carefully selected and securely packed under my own supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed to all. Respectfully,
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VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In New and Desirable
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
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From 8½c to $2.50 per yard.
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SILK AND WOOL PONGEES,
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Most Remarkable Bargains in all qualities.
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BLACK AND COLORED
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 4, 1875.

No new events were of record yesterday. At the banks all is recorded quiet, and the flow of money in and out quite even, and not remarkably large. There is, however, a fair business, both in deposits and in discounts, indicating a moderate activity in the general business. The tendency of business, however, is toward close figures, with but little margin for profit. Let us be hopeful and confident, that generally speaking, there will be a steady, but moderate activity among our manufacturers through the Summer, provided the men do not make advanced demands.

The retail trade quietly of Pittsburgh, but of all the cities—seems to have begun revived to a very considerable extent by the recent warm weather. This trade, however, is for summer goods, and does not repair the loss of the spring trade which should have been experienced six weeks ago. The wholesale dry goods trade, however, shows the effect of the general depression of trade, though its condition is very different in different lines of the country. Here in Pittsburgh, the dry goods jobbing trade has been better this spring than last, but in New York it has not been satisfactory, and even New York papers do not deny that there is much disappointment among merchants at the results. But in both the Eastern and Western cities it is noticed that it is the smaller houses that have suffered. The large houses that have extensive reputations have suffered much less anywhere. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have, however, all experienced a general falling off in the demand for dry goods in consequence of the disturbances and the depression of industry in the coal and iron regions. The demand from the South for any class of goods has also been extremely light this Spring. These circumstances have caused a continued weakening of prices of manufactured goods which the American manufacturers of prints and cottons have attempted to counteract by various articles, but without any effect. The plain fact is, that prices of nearly all sorts of commodities—except in particular cases where they may be affected by a deficient supply—are on the *down grade*. Breadstuffs and provisions have fallen the most this Spring, but cotton and manufactured articles are feeling the effects of the decreased demand, and will fall more largely during the next month or two. They feel the effect of the "hard times" less quickly than breadstuffs and provisions, but eventually they will necessarily feel it as much.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¼	5-20's 1867	121⅛
U. S. 6's, 1861, coup	124⅝	" 1868—coupons	124⅛
" 5-20's 1862	117⅜	10-40's 8	117⅜
" 1864	118⅜	currency 6's	122½
" 1865	121⅝	New 5 per cents	117⅜
1865 new	123⅛	10-40's—coupons	118⅜
		U. P. 1's	
New York Central	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	22½
Erie	19	Illinois Pacific	71⅜
I. C	100	Toledo & Wabash	35
C. C. & I. C	4⅛	Harlem	133½
Pa. Central	100½	Pittsburgh	96
Pac. Pref	55	American Express	64
Michigan Southern	93	U. S. Express	45
Pa. Central	63⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	80
North Western Com	40¼	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Pref	56½	Mariposa	10
Rock Island	102⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos	21
Cleve. & Pitts	85	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	34	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel	74½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks in the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	48⅝	Cen. Trans (B)	45⅞
Reading (S)	53⅜	Empire Do (A)	53⅞
Cen. of N. J (S)	12⅜	A. W. R. R., 7-30 (B)	96
Oil Creek (S)	7⅛	N. C. 8's, 1877	68
Lehigh Valley (B)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, June 3, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3; choice mercantile paper 5@; prime 4@5. The only particular feature is the large offerings of paper made by railroads centering in rival Atlantic cities. To-day $500,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad paper was offered at a certain bank, but not taken. The explanation of so much Baltimore & Ohio paper on the market was not given, and the whole affair is much discussed. Sterling was strong at 487 for sixty day and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $348,000. Gold was strong, advancing from 116¼ to 116⅝, closing at 116⅜. The borrowing rates were 1@2 per annum, 1-64 per diem, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $270,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. It is estimated that the specie shipments on Saturday will reach $3,000,000. The shipments to-day were $1,300,000. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet and strong. State securities were quiet, except Tennessees, which are better. The Government awarded a half million of gold at from 116 64/100 to 116 68/100.

The stock market was excited, with wide fluctuations. In early dealings prices declined ½ to 4¼ per cent. Towards midday a firmer feeling set in, and a recovery of ½ to 2¾ per cent. followed. At the second call the market was firm. During the last hour the market was irregular and lower. The greatest change of the day was in Union Pacific, which opened at 7½, declined to 70½, recovered to 73¾, and finally closed at 71⅜. Lake Shore was next in point of fluctuations, declining from 80¾ to 78, recovering to 80¾, and closing at 80¼. Western Union was another conspicuous feature of the day's market, falling from 75½ to 73½, rallying to 74¾, and finally reacting to 74½. Pacific Mail was active, and declined from 34¼ to 32, with the last sales at 32⅜. Northwest common declined from 40½ to 39½, closing at 40¾. Rock Island advanced from 102 to 102⅜, and New York Central from 101 to 102. Ohio & Mississippi fell off from 23½ to 22⅜, and closed at 22⅝. Erie was quiet, and ranged between 17¾ and 18. The other changes were less important, and generally slight.

There is a great deal of uncertainty on the street, and the confusion of the speculative mind has not been equaled for a long time. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held their weekly meeting yesterday, and, as usual, recommended the Board of Directors, at their next meeting, on the 9th instant, to declare a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The annual report of the Northwestern Railroad Company is anxiously looked for.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 347,000 shares, of which 83,000 were Pacific Mail, 101,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwest, 11,000 Erie, 73,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 47,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 125; 5-20s of '62, 117⅜; do of '64, 118¼; do of '65, 121⅛; do new, 123½; do of '67, 123⅝; do of '68, 124; new 5s, 117⅜; 10-40s, 118¼; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old 5s, do new, 53; Virginia new, 35; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 20¼; do new, 11¼.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 15; Adams Express, 99½; Wells & Fargo, 80; American Express, 64; United States Express, 46; Pacific Mail, 32¾; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 18; Erie, preferred, 21; Harlem, 134; Harlem, preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 64; Pittsburgh, 89; North Western, common, 40¼; preferred, 54½; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 33¼; St. Paul, preferred, 55; Wabash, 9; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 23¾; Chicago & Alton, 101¼; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 52; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 58¾; C. C. & I. C., 4¼; Illinois Central, 100½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 71½; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 102¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117.

LONDON, June 3—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 3½ per cent., 3-16 per cent. below the bank rate. The bullion in the bank increased £288,000 during the past week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 36 per cent. Consols: Money, 92¾a 92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s, '65, 106⅞; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103⅛; new 5s, 102⅞; New York Central, 91; Erie, 15¾@15⅞; preferred, 25.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes 64f 75c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Business remains quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade is inactive. Cotton goods are moving slowly at current rates. Prints are quiet, except Harker's makes, which are selling freely at reduced rates. Brighton printed shirtings are 7¼c. Heavy worsted coatings are in fair demand. Black and colored gros grain ribbons are doing well at auction.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

There is nothing particularly new or important to record in connection with the leading markets, excepting that the shrinkage in flour, and the indications just now are that those who have been operating with the expectation of a higher range of prices are destined to be badly disappointed, as some have been already. The fine weather of the past week or two has, to use a common phrase, knocked the props from under the grain and flour markets, and, as a consequence, there has been considerable of a fall. The hog product is also on the back track, and the same is true of most of the leading grocery staples. Potatoes have declined 15@20c ₱ bushel within the past week.

APPLES—The receipts continue light and the supply is small, although fully up to the demand, which is also light. Sales in a jobbing way at $2,50 @4 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—The market continues quiet, but prices remain unchanged; medium, $1,70@1,75; navies, $1,90@2. We were reported a sale of 50 barrels or prime navies at $1,80.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" prices are as follows: No. 2, $2,50 ₱ dozen; No. 3, $2,75; No. 4, $3,25; No. 5, $3,75; No. 6, $4; Patent ferule, $5; Hotel, $4,75; No. 1, $4,50; No. 3, $4,25; Steamboat, $3,50@4,00; Mill Brooms, $3,25@3,75; Messina, $2,00@2,50; Whisps, $1,50 @2,00. The usual discount is allowed for round lots.

BUTTER—The receipts of roll, in consequence of the warm weather, continue light, while those of solid packed, are increasing; prices for all kinds are ruling low and declining, as follows: Prime to choice solid packed, 13@15c; fair to medium to good, 15@20; old stock, 10@12. It is worthy of notice that the butter is bringing the prices for this season of the year, which may be attributed to the lateness of the season, but the general impression is that current rates cannot be maintained much longer.

BLOOM CORN—Is quiet in our market, but prices are unchanged. A late Chicago paper says:—The demand is improving. Several large orders were received yesterday from Canadian and other Eastern manufacturers, and the retail trade continues up to the recent average. The market is quoted firm; in fact, some dealers talk of advancing prices ½c all round, claiming that the situation really justifies an advance. The planting is about over, and the returns already received indicate that the new crop is not likely to be inordinately large. In one district, where broom corn has hitherto been raised on a large number of acres planted is but little more than half the number put in last year; but the acreage in Kansas, Nebraska, and some other localities is considerably larger than ever before. Following are the quotations: Good to choice hurl, 12¼@14; brush that will work into a choice hurl, 11@12½; fair to good do., 10@11½; inferior brush, 9@10; crooked, 8@8½.

CHEESE—The market continues offish, and we reduce our quotations on prime new Ohio Factory to 12@12½ cents. The New York paper, of Wednesday, reports that market as follows:—Receipts for the week, 45,701 boxes; do. last week, 32,147 do.; do. corresponding week, 37,974 do.; do. last week, 41,610 do. Gold closes at 116⅝. Liverpool cable, 55@56s. London do., 62s. At Little Falls, with sales of 1,000 boxes, the market is reported unsettled and easier; fair to fine factory, and 8@11 for dairies. The market opened dull, but at the close there were free sales. At Utica, with sales of 1,000 boxes, the market is dull; fair to fine factory, a few fancy bringing 11¾@11¾ cents. There have been very unsettled sort of a market here, and there is no prominent feature to the movement. Shippers have paid all the way from 11¾c to 12½c, though at the latter figure the sales are not frequent. Really good shipping stock could be had at the lower price. The news from abroad is discouraging for high prices, and the willingness with which sellers have met shippers has made it a pretty weak business, as the exports indicate. Skims are not wanted, and cannot be generally regarded as tradable position, although it was reported that some factories were asking 5c for choice brands.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued quiet and weak market, and those who were engaged a few weeks since in an attempt to bull the market, upon the strength of the grasshoppers and frost, have subsided. We continue former quotations as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5,90@6 for Wisconsin and Illinois, and $6@6,50 for Minnesota; winters, $6,25@6,50 for red and $6,75@7 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5,00@5,25.

FURS—Muskrat, 25@30; Opossum, 10@15; red Fox, $1,00@1,25; black Skunk, $1 25@1,50; striped Skunk, 25@35; Raccoon, 60@65; Mink, 75@1,25.

GREEN STUFF—Is in fair supply, but for this season of the year, good prices are being obtained. New Potatoes, $3@3 bbl; new Tomatoes ₱ box, $1,25; Peas, $3@6 ₱ bbl; Radishes ₱ dozen bunches, 30@40c; Spring Onions per box, 25c; dozen bunches, 50c; Lettuce, ₱ dozen heads, 50@60c; Onions, 40@45c; Bermuda Onions, per box, $1,25@1,50; Strawberries ₱ box, 50@12; Spring Onions per box, 25.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is generally reported dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and the feeling is that it will continue dull and quiet during the next month or until after harvest. There are no features to report in any of the leading staples, excepting that there is a better patch of yesterday reported both Sugars and Coffees firmer.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅝
Granulated	11⅛	C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11⅝	Demarara	9⅝@10¼
Standard A	10⅞	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	@21	Roasted loose, 26c
Rio Prime	22	@23	E. Java, ibpkgs 40
Rio Fancy	23	@24	E. Java loose, 36@45
R. Rio, lb pkgs	27		

RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7	@7¼	Patna ₱ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¼@8¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There was a rather firmer feeling in the grain market to-day, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, and a moderate speculation to some extent that a reaction was about to set in; however, the market remains considerably demoralized, and rates are so unsettled and irregular that it is difficult to quote correctly. There is some little inquiry for the local trade, and cannot be sold Penna. and Ohio red at $1,26@1,30, and 3 to 5 cents additional for amber and white—we were reported a sale of prime red at $1,30. Oats—The market is dull and buyers and sellers are apart; quotable at 68 @70 for mixed and 71@72 for white. Shelled Corn was sold at 80, free in elevator. Car lots are quotable at 78@80, on track, according to quality. All the Corn and Oats coming forward now were contracted for before the break, and cannot be sold at quotations without losing money for their owners. Rye quiet and nominal at $1,04@1,20.

HAY—There is a continued steady demand for baled, and we can report regular sales of baled at $22@23 ₱ ton. Loose, from country wagons, $20@ 30. No movement in straw.

POTATOES—The receipts appear to have slacked off somewhat, but the market continues overstocked and very dull, and prices are weak and barely maintained. Sales of good straight Peach Blows, on 55c, as to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues stiff and the demand is light in consequence, as the retail trade are in the present condition of the market, disposed to anticipate future wants. The general impression is that Mess Pork will still further decline as the stock is large and the demand light. It is also worthy of notice that there has been a sharp decline in hogs within the past week or two.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in	
Hams, ₱ lb	13¾	Barrels, ₱ lb	15½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	16
8 fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Plain	12	mer use in barrels	16
Sugar Cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	16½
Beef Tongues Sugar		Do., in kits	18
Cured, ₱ doz	@6.50	Do., 3 ₱ paildles	17½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 5 lb do	18¾
Clear Rib Sides	13	Do., 3 lb pails	18¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do., 5 lb do	18¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$22,00	Do., 6 lb do	18½
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	

POULTRY—Live Chickens, by the coop, 60@70c ₱ pair.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾ @3 cts for good mixed, woolen ¼c less.

SEEDS—Clover, $7,75@8 per bushel; Timothy, $2,75@3 for mammoth. Timothy Seed, $2,75@3.

TALLOW—Steady at 7½c for prime country, and 8¾ to 8¾c for city rendered.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ 28a	29 lb	Oil, Anise	$3,00@4,00 lb
2d select	40c	Bergam	8,50 lb
1st select	60 lb	Cassia	2,00@2,20 lb
Acid, Citric	1,35@1,45 lb	Castor	2,00@2,20 lb
Oxalic	22a 24 lb	Lemon	3,00@3,25 lb
Tartaric	60a 65 lb	Linseed ₱ tin	75 gal
Alcohol	2,40@2,60 gal	Linseed ₱ bbl	72a 75 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90@1,35 gal
Arsenic	4@7c lb	Olive	2,25@3,00@4,00
Socot	75 lb		₱ gal
Alum	3¼a 4½ lb	" Pts	2,25@3,50@4
Ammo., Aqua	8a 12 lb	Orange	4,00 lb
Carb	22a 25 lb	Origanum	70@1,20 lb
Arnica, Flor	15a 20 lb	Pennyroyl	3,00@3,50 lb
Assafœtida	30a 35 lb	Peppermint	6,50 lb
Bals. Copaib	90@1,05 lb	Sassafras	75@85 lb
Balm Gilead	75a 80 lb	Wintergr'n	5,00 lb
Bay Rum	2,75@3,50 gal	Pic. Bird's	25 lb
Bis. Snb car	2,65@2,90 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Bromide	70a 80 lb	Bromide	70a 80 lb
Chloroform	44a 46 lb	Chloride	44a 46 lb
Iodide	3,80@4,20 lb	Iodide	3,80@4,20 lb
Quinine	2,40@2,60 oz	Quinine	2,40@2,60 oz
Root, Gin	12 lb	Root, Gin	12 lb
Gin. E. I	18 lb	Gin. E. I	18 lb
Gin. Ger	35 lb	Gin. Ger	35 lb
Ipecac ₱	1,88 lb	Ipecac ₱	1,88 lb
Jalap ₱	85 lb	Jalap ₱	85 lb
Rhubarb	1,00a1,50 lb	Rhubarb	1,00a1,50 lb
" Pow	1,00a1,50 lb	" Pow	1,00a1,50 lb
Sar. Hond	58 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Sar. Mex	28 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Senega	1,40 lb	Senega	1,40 lb
Spigelia	45 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Val. Eng	38 lb	Val. Eng	38 lb
" Ger	25 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Saffron, Am	60@1,00 lb	Saffron, Am	60@1,00 lb
Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb
Epsom	3a 5 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Glauber	2¾a 4 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Rochelle	38 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Soda	2a 3½ lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Seed, Canary	8a 10 lb	Seed, Canary	8a 10 lb
Cardam	1,80@2,35 lb	Cardam	1,80@2,35 lb
Hemp	7¼a 8¾	Hemp	7¼a 8¾
Mustard	30a 35	Mustard	30a 35
Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
E. I	17a 22 lb	E. I	17a 22 lb
Thyme	25 lb	Thyme	25 lb
Shellac	75a 90 lb	Shellac	75a 90 lb
Soap, Castile	12a 15 lb	Soap, Castile	12a 15 lb
White	18a 21 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Soda Ash	4a 5 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Sulphur	4 lb	Bl Carb	6 lb
Strych. Cry	2,00@2,25 oz	Strych. Cry	2,00@2,25 oz
Pulv	2,75 2 00 oz	Pulv	2,75 2 00 oz

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

Trade in Petroleum circles continues very quiet, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. Crude, as compared with yesterday, was lower; $1,40@1,42½ for immediate shipment, at Parker; there is still considerable coming forward, but the most of it was contracted for some time since, and possibly at prices above those current at the present writing. There is no movement whatever in Refined, and it may be attributed mainly to the fact that refiners are refusing to sell at the rates offered. Baltimore delivery was quoted nominally at 14c on spot and 13¾ for June, but refiners very generally are refusing to sell under 13¾@14c, and they expect to be able to obtain it before long. The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; $1,15@1,20 for countries, and $1,25@1,30 for city make, the outside figure for 10 ₱ hoops.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. C. Kirkpatrick	Brilliant G W	529
O. Greer	Venta O W	475
B. S. Duncan	Keystone O W	684
H. W. McKelvy	Star O W	468
B. S. Duncan	Star O W	160
Total		2,316

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA. ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F. & Co	253
Central Reg'l & Co	John Logan	364
Total		617

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,00@ No 2 96¼c. Oats firm and in good demand; No 2 in store 35c. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 62c. Rye neglected and nominal; No 1 in store 86c. Barley steady; No 2 in store $1,15; No 3 steady at $1,00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.					
	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Sunday	75 cars	12 cars	59 cars	4 cars.	
Monday	25 "	15 "	50 "	1 "	
Tuesday	6 "	19 "	8 "	19 "	
Wednesday	18 "	7 "	12 "	17 "	
Thursday	67 "	21 "	24 "	9 "	
Total	195 "	74 "	133 "	50 "	
Same time last week	167 "	67 "	126 "	89 "	

CATTLE.

Sales from and including Monday up until noon to-day, 1,288 head, against 1,054 for the same time last week. Included in the sales were 21 cars for Philadelphia and 18 cars for New York, while the balance (some 44 cars) were taken by country dealers and butchers. In addition to those bought here, Philadelphia had 50 cars of through cattle. Baltimore has not bought a single bullock here for several weeks.

The general tone of the market is much the same as noted in our report of the 24: the demand has been fully up to the supply, and notwithstanding the offerings were larger than those of last week, sellers had no difficulty in obtaining an advance of 15@20c ₱ cwt on good light weights, heavy cattle were but little, if any, higher, as there was more inquiry for the former than the latter. As stated in our last report, prime, 1,300 steers are bringing almost, if not altogether, as much as those weighing 1,400@1,500; it is quality, not weight, that buyers look at now, and it would be well enough for producers and others to make a note of this. This is usually the case at this particular time, but it appears to be more so this year than usual; consumers want but very little fat beef during the heated term, and butchers, in consequence, during the time in question, want light cattle, and this accounts for the fact that when the past few weeks good 1,000@1,200 steers have been in advance of a cent ₱ lb, prime 1,400@1,500 averages have not been worth more than 5¼@5¾ cents.

Included in the receipts of local cattle were quite a number from Chicago and they were all closed out, yielding a handsome profit to their owners, and we do not see how holders generally could help making money this week, as prices were higher relatively than in any of the markets, either east or west. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 7¼c, although it was reported that one bunch of extra cattle brought 7¾. The great bulk of the sales were within the range of 6@6½. There were some 10 or 12 cars of Chicago cattle sold on the first we have had of any consequence for some time, and it is said that they were rather common in point of quality. The receipts of other cattle were quite liberal, but the majority of them are going on through.

REPORTED SALES.

No. and Description.	*Av. Weight.*	*Price.*
11 Cherokees	784	4 20
16 good steers	1,250	6 80
1 bull	1,140	4 75
5 good steers	1,600	7 00
34 Cherokees	900	4 20
10 prime steers	1,017	6 75
18 good steers	1,175	6 70
17 good steers	1,216	6 80
1 bull	1,350	4 50
17 good steers	1,285	6 70
17 good steers	1,236	6 80
1 bull	1,340	4 50
18 prime steers	1,185	6 50
18 extra steers	1,291	7 25
32 prime steers	1,213	6 75
12 medium steers	962	6 12
19 good steers	1,180	6 80
2 extra steers	1,000	6 75
11 prime steers	1,170	6 75
18 Cherokees	806	4 30
32 extra steers	1,170	6 80
9 extra steers	1,083	6 75
18 prime steers	1,233	6 80
6 prime steers	1,083	6 80
34 Cherokees	877	4 30
18 good steers	1,180	6 80
18 prime steers	1,160	6 80
19 good steers	1,155	6 75
18 prime steers	1,228	6 80
18 prime steers	1,100	6 55
18 Cherokees	809	4 30
19 prime steers	986	6 37
18 good steers	1,247	6 75
18 prime steers	1,094	6 80
17 good steers	1,070	6 40
19 good steers	1,315	6 80
18 prime steers	1,189	6 75
18 prime steers	1,170	6 60
19 prime steers	1,098	6 70
18 prime steers	1,117	6 70
18 extra steers	1,223	6 70
25 Cherokees	740	4 00
18 prime steers	1,091	6 70
25 Cherokees	796	4 62
22 Cherokees	800	4 50
19 prime steers	1,091	6 70
12 good stockers	980	5 12
20 light Cherokees	580	3 65
21 good stockers	814	5 00
18 prime steers	1,030	6 50
23 good steers	1,155	6 37

HOGS.

It was thought yesterday that a reaction was about to set in, that the market had touched bottom, and there was a much more hopeful feeling in consequence, but a much more hopeful feeling in pretty clearly that these expectations were not well grounded. The receipts, it is true, were not large, but the unfavorable advices from all quarters unfolded the demand; the inquiry this forenoon was light, especially for heavy weights, and prices, instead of going higher, as expected and hoped for, declined 15@20 cents per cwt. The fact is, the market in the case of this particular class, but it appears to be more so this year than usual; consumers want but very little fat beef during the heated term, and butchers, in consequence, during the time in question, want light cattle, and this accounts for the fact that when the past few weeks good 1,000@1,200 steers have been in advance of a cent ₱ lb, prime 1,400@1,500 averages have not been worth more than 5¼@5¾ cents.

Included in the receipts of local cattle were quite a number from Chicago and they were all closed out, yielding a handsome profit to their owners, and we do not see how holders generally could help making money this week, as prices were higher relatively than in any of the markets, either east or west. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 7¼c, although it was reported that one bunch of extra cattle brought 7¾. The great bulk of the sales were within the range of 6@6½. There were some 10 or 12 cars of Chicago cattle sold on the first we have had of any consequence for some time, and it is said that they were rather common in point of quality. The receipts of other cattle were quite liberal, but the majority of them are going on through.

REPORTED SALES.

No. and Description.	*Av. Weight.*	*Price.*
11 Cherokees	784	4 20
16 good steers	1,250	6 80
1 bull	1,140	4 75
5 good steers	1,600	7 00
34 Cherokees	900	4 20
10 prime steers	1,017	6 75
18 good steers	1,175	6 70
17 good steers	1,216	6 80
1 bull	1,350	4 50
17 good steers	1,285	6 70
17 good steers	1,236	6 80
1 bull	1,340	4 50
18 prime steers	1,185	6 50
18 extra steers	1,291	7 25
32 prime steers	1,213	6 75
12 medium steers	962	6 12
19 good steers	1,180	6 80
2 extra steers	1,000	6 75
11 prime steers	1,170	6 75
18 Cherokees	806	4 30
32 extra steers	1,170	6 80
9 extra steers	1,083	6 75
18 prime steers	1,233	6 80
6 prime steers	1,083	6 80
34 Cherokees	877	4 30
18 good steers	1,180	6 80
18 prime steers	1,160	6 80
19 good steers	1,155	6 75
18 prime steers	1,228	6 80
18 prime steers	1,100	6 55
18 Cherokees	809	4 30
19 prime steers	986	6 37
18 good steers	1,247	6 75
18 prime steers	1,094	6 80
17 good steers	1,070	6 40
19 good steers	1,315	6 80
18 prime steers	1,189	6 75
18 prime steers	1,170	6 60
19 prime steers	1,098	6 70
18 prime steers	1,117	6 70
18 extra steers	1,223	6 70
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12 good stockers	980	5 12
20 light Cherokees	580	3 65
21 good stockers	814	5 00
18 prime steers	1,030	6 50
23 good steers	1,155	6 37

HOGS.

The run, as will be seen, was 29 cars short as compared with the corresponding time last week, and with an average demand and diminished supply, the market was active and an advance of 5c cents per cwt. To-day at noon there were but few in the pens unsold, and the market was quoted steady at the advance. Lambs quotable at 7@7½ for 40 to 45 lbs, and 8 to 8¾ for 50 to 60 lbs. Sheep—Ewes, 50 to 100 lbs, 5¼@5¾c; 100 lbs and upwards, 5@5¼; 80 to 85 lbs, 4½@4¾; 70 to 75 lbs, 3½@4.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Following is a comparative statement of the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago for the first five months of this year and last:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
1875			
January	61,951	508,347	58,162
February	58,162	421,833	42,571
March	90,144	492,727	50,000
April	92,374	259,569	41,932
May	80,736	272,887	16,476
Total	376,352	1,703,433	210,146
1874			
January	59,438	457,085	29,173
February	52,775	303,341	41,586
March	72,342	482,124	39,000
April	77,446	311,945	26,100
May	77,373	328,835	20,218
Total	339,474	1,439,940	151,943

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; closed lower; No. 1 spring 98c; No 2 fresh 94c regular; 93c spot or seller June; 95½c seller July; 97¾c seller August; No 3 91@91½c; rejected 85@84c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed fresh 47c regular; 45¾c spot or seller June; 48¾c seller July; rejected 44@44½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 38¾c spot; 36¾c seller July. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $19,12½@ 19,15 spot; $19,30@19,35 seller July; $19,55@19,60 seller August. Lard dull, nominal and lower at $13,87½ spot; $13,90 seller July; $14,15@14,17½ seller August. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 8c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $1,16.

On call Board wheat was weak and lower; 92c @93c; 94¼c July. Corn unsettled and lower; 46c July. Oats weak and lower at 38¾c June; 36c July. Pork weak and lower as $19 July; $19,35 August. Lard lower; $13,60 July; $14,50@19,90 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Flour: receipts 4,000 bbls; moderate demand; superfine western and State $4,85@4,95; common to good $4,95@5,15; good to choice do $5,15@5,60; superfine Ohio $4,85@5,25; white wheat $5,65@6,60; St. Louis $4,90@6,60. Rye flour steady at $5,25@5,60. Cor

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

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It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

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HOME NEWS.

The First Meeting.

Sooner than was expected the Free Methodists held their first service in the grove at Braddock's, Wednesday evening, Rev. E. P. Hart preaching an excellent, soul stirring sermon from the words, "Not by might nor by power," &c., to a large and interesting audience. The weather and the balmy air, with the good order and attention rendered the service delightful. They have service to-day at three and seven o'clock P. M., and meetings afternoon and evening of Saturday and Sabbath. The Connellsville road will run an extra train out Sabbath morning if a sufficient number of people apply at ticket agent on Saturday to justify them to do so. There is no tents of any kind, and no hunting on the ground. Persons expecting to stay all day Sabbath must take lunch with them.

Wharf Matters.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils last night decided to grant to Mr. Jacks the right to erect a coal office on the wharf, provided he pays a rent of $100 per annum. In the matter of the coal office erected by Robinson & Bro., on the wharf, the committee decided to report adversely to Councils giving that firm the right to maintain the building for one year for the sum of $100. The Suspension Bridge Company were allowed the privilege of using thirty-six feet of the wharf for the storage of their coal for one year for the sum of $100. On motion of Mr. Heagy, the wharf-masters were directed to notify all parties in arrears with their rent for occupying the wharf, that if not paid within fifteen days suit will be brought against them.

Hymeneal.

Last evening our young friend Dr. I. B. Chantler, of Allegheny, signalized the advent of the beautiful month of roses by forsaking the pleasant paths of bachelor life for the supremer joys of connubial bliss. In thus yielding to Hymen's gentle mercy he knew that his union was blessed with good fortune attended him, and he had the happiness of securing for a life companion Miss Henrietta I. White, daughter of R. White, Esq., and one of the most excellent among the popularly superior of the gentler sex of Allegheny. The interesting ceremony incidental to such felicitous matters, took place in the Second Presbyterian church, Arch street, Allegheny, the officiating ministers being the Rev. W. P. Moore and the Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, and the occasion being rendered memorable by the attendance of acquaintances, who crowded the edifice to its utmost capacity, after the services at the church, the twain thus made one, returned to the residence of the bride's father, where they received the congratulations of their more immediate friends, who attested the sincerity of their compliments by gifts of value and beauty.

The young couple, who have thus commenced their connubial pilgrimage, are eminently worthy of all the good wishes so lavishly showered upon them. The groom is one of our most promising young physicians who unites to energy of purpose, fullness of confidence and enthusiasm and talent in his profession, which command but bring success. The bride is regarded by all who know her as a young lady of genuine worth, who adds to rare personal charms, the richer and more invaluable graces of mental culture and an exceptional loveliness of disposition. If they are favored according to their merits, then the brightness and sunshine of the day which witnessed their happy nuptials, will be but typical of the radiance and happiness which shall attend them throughout their terrestrial sojournings.

PROPOSED REUNION.

Meeting of the Surviving Members of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment

Last night a meeting of the surviving members of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Pa. Regiment was held at Wilson's Hall, Allegheny, to take into consideration the propriety of forming an organization and holding a reunion. There were representatives present from all but two companies—Company K latter not having been organized in this vicinity. Capt. H. B. Murphy was called to the Chair and W. H. Lockhart chosen Secretary. After an informal discussion of the subject the Chair was directed to appoint a committee of ten, one from each company, to propose a plan for permanent organization and report a list of officers at a meeting to be held two weeks hence. The meeting then adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT CASE ARGUED.

The Master's Report Relative to the Transfership of the Estate of James S. Craft Considered.

An argument took place in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, before a full bench, yesterday, on the equity proceedings of Isaac S. Sproul and Cordelia, his wife, against Mrs. Caroline Bloomer, the complainants having made an application to have the defendant removed from a trusteeship. The bill, which was filed some time since, went into detail as to the disposition to be made of the property belonging to the estate of Mr. James S. Craft, which was worth about $600,000. In November, 1871, Mr. C. died, leaving a will executed almost a year before his decease, in which he bequeathed all his property to the defendant, and appointed her sole executrix, with the understanding that she should distribute the property equally between herself and two other children, a brother and sister. The complainant avered that the provisions of the will was not being carried out, and for various considerations, asked that a new trustee by appointed. On the contrary, the respondent thought he had administered her whole duty, and some time ago the matter was referred to a Master, who made his report, to which exceptions were filed by counsel on both sides. The argument was upon these exceptions, yesterday, and at its conclusion the decision of the Court was reserved.

MISS KENNEDY'S VOICE.

A Few Words from Her Teacher, Prof. Tetedoux.

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

My little pupil, Miss Inez Kennedy, is the innocent cause of a bitter controversy between two gentlemen of the press, who would have spared themselves much annoyance and the sensible public a painful feeling of sorrow, had they really known as my position of a teacher enables me to know, what is the voice of the young lady.

It is true that Miss Kennedy reaches the F on the seventh ledger line. I hasten to say that, extraordinary, almost incredible, as it is, the feat commends itself so little to my artistic admiration, and so terrifies my physiological notion of the human throat, that I never allowed it to be performed within my hearing. I take the word of Miss Kennedy for it. But I know, from a number of witnesses, as well as from herself, that in a certain school of this city, she was regularly made, by a talented but inexperienced lady teacher, to vocalize all her exercises to the C above the fifth ledger line; and that this very morning, on her telling me that she had sung it a few days before, I addressed to her the severest reproaches she ever heard from my lips.

Once only, long ago, I let her sing in a rapid arpeggio to the G on the fourth ledger line. It was so pure, so clear, so free of effort, that any one less tender of the voice would have been justified in making her go higher, as she wished. I stopped her, however, and it is the highest note I ever heard her sing. At the concert I gave a few years ago for the French victims of the war, I introduced in Millard's "Waiting," which she sang on that occasion, a cadenza in which occurred two F sharp in staccato. Since then I have constantly warned her against the danger of visiting those unexplored regions, and turned her attention to the cultivation of the medium notes, which are still imperfect in her voice, and of the chest tones which, from inaudible and insignificant, have become quite sonorous and round down to G below the staff.

My own estimation of Miss Kennedy's voice is not based on its wonderful compass, which I consider as a mere freak of nature, and which it has been my endeavor for years to reduce and condense, so to speak, to an even scale of reasonable extension; but on its quality which has been diversely appreciated by the critics of this city, and which it is not my intention to discuss, the only object of this communication being to state bare facts.

Yours, respectfully,

CLEMENT TETEDOUX.

Dunlap's Straw and Beaver Hats.

The novelties of the season at Fleming & Ogleves's, 139 Wood street.

THE BUENA VISTA AFFAIR.

Further Testimony—What the Witnesses had to Say—How the Case Stood.

We continue, this morning, to give some further evidence in the riot case, tried at Greensburg a short time ago, and which—from the peculiar verdict rendered—has created such a feeling in our community. The evidence, as we publish it, gives in full what has only been partially reported heretofore, and from it our readers will be enabled to see what shadowy foundation there was for mixing up Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti in that unpleasantness. The more carefully one reads the evidence the greater is the surprise at the verdict—but we will let our readers judge for themselves.

Levi Cline sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Baird—In October, 1874, I was constable; Mr. Armstrong took out a warrant against three men for riot; their names were Edward B. Campbell, George W. Stivison and Joseph Birshell; I did not see Stivison on the stand this morning; he was here the other day; the warrant was placed in my hands about twelve o'clock; I went with Mr. Armstrong to Pittsburgh; that was on the 22d of October; I went up to his works and remained there until the Monday or Tuesday on the night of the 26th; the proceedings against these men were before the Italians came; I rode with the Italians from Shaner's to the coal works; the train came there and got on the iron-table there and turned; I had these three fellows spotted there, and as the train turned we took them up and took them back on the train, and brought them down here and committed them to jail; I had two policemen with me, and we returned to the works that night; I came with the Italians on the cars a ways and saw them get off; they behaved peaceably—nothing wrong; they came armed; there might have been a few that perhaps were not; when they got off they were quiet; the train was a special one; it was not a regular train; I understood that they were brought on a special train to avoid the opportunity of the others attacking them as they got out off the cars, and they were armed to protect themselves; I came away and got back about nine o'clock that same night; I saw nothing wrong in the behavior of the Italians during that night; they all went to their quarters quietly and peacefully except those that were put on guard; I remained there until the 9th of November, the first day of court here; during all the time I was there, except so far as they were compelled to resist the attacks made upon them, these Italians behaved well enough—behaved as well as the most of people; they behaved very bit as well as our citizens; on Tuesday night, the night I got the deputation, there was a ball came across the river; it entered the butcher shop adjoining the store building; they closed up the windows so that they could not see any light; in the butcher shop there was no shutter, and the ball came in there; there was a light in the shop at the time they fired in; there were not many shots fired that night; that is the only one that I know of; that was the first firing across the river; Mr. Armstrong was sitting in the shop; you may judge what might be expected as to all becoming alarmed after that; the firing was renewed on Friday night; the fire opened from the other side between ten and eleven o'clock that night; they discharged quite a number of shots across the river that night; there appeared to be a crowd on the other side; the Italians replied to those shots because they expected they were coming across; they invariably commenced the firing on the other side; the next firing was on Friday night; they did not continue to shoot across every night; it appears to me that on Saturday night there were seven or eight shots; they appeared to be shooting with a revolver and a rifle; I left on Saturday morning on the night of the 27th; there was heavy firing—at least two thousand shots; on that night there must have been some commander, from the way the volleys came on us; I had been up several nights before, and I lay down that night at nine o'clock, and got up at twelve o'clock, and I cannot say how the shooting commenced; the shots were fired into the houses; none of the shots came into the room where I was; some four or five balls came into the store—passed right through; I cannot tell how many balls were fired that night; they kept it up about three hours—until three o'clock, I know; you could tell there was a heavy body of men by the volleys; this was on the 6th of November; the Italians had come on the 26th of October. Prior to that, on the 31st of October, I had telegraphed to Sheriff Kilgore that it was impossible to keep the peace. Deputy Sheriff S. A. Cline telegraphed in reply: "Sheriff Kilgore is absent in Allegheny; in the meantime telegraph Sheriff of Allegheny county, and explain the situation, and ask co-operation, and use your best endeavors to preserve the peace." In my dispatch to Kilgore I had said that if the Sheriff of Allegheny county would act in concert with me, I had no doubt we could preserve the peace; that I expected firing every night from the other side, and that I was not there at all, but on this side. I telegraphed to Sheriff Hare, of Allegheny county. The answer to that was as follows:

"PITTSBURGH, PA., October 31, 1874.

(Received at Shaner's Station, 10 o'clock, P. M.)

To Alexander Kilgore:

I am waiting on advice from the Governor, for I have no power to act in the matter. JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff."

Telegraphed the Vice Consul of Italy at Philadelphia at the same time. The answer came this way:

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 2, 1874.

Sheriff Armstrong Miners, Buena Vista:

Please inform what is the cause of the troubles between the Italian laborers and miners.

ALONZO M. VITI,
Consul of Italy."

I telegraphed him as follows:

"ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
November 2, 1874.

"Alonzo M. Viti, Philadelphia, Vice Consul of Italy:

"Italians here arrived October 26th to work at three cents per bushel over one and half inch screen. They were armed as they allege for their protection. Old miners refused to work on those conditions. We were fired on three or four nights from opposite side of the river; no firing returned by Italians until Friday night; we were fired upon on Saturday night from opposite side of the river, but not returned. Is it satisfactory? Answer.

"ALEX CILGORE, Sheriff."

"Per Levi Kline, Deputy Sheriff."

Here is another telegram from the Vice Consul of Italy:

"ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
"November 4, 1874.

"Alonzo M. Viti, Vice Consul of Italy, Philadelphia:

"Italians are mining; still have guard at night; things are apparently all right.

"LEVI CLINE, Deputy Sheriff."

Here is another telegram I sent immediately after the firing on the night of the 6th

"ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
"November 4, 1874.

"Alonzo M. Viti, Vice Consul of Italy, Philadelphia:

"Were fired upon by large body of men on opposite side of river last night, lasting three hours, ending at 3½ A. M. On way to see Armstrong in Pittsburgh.

"LEVI CLINE, Deputy Sheriff."

I telegraphed to Mr. Armstrong:

"Meet me on arrival of first train; battle of three hours. LEVI CLINE."

Here is what I telegraphed to Sheriff Kilgore:

"We were fired upon from opposite side of river last night by large body of men, ending at 3 o'clock, A. M., lasting three hours. On my way to see Armstrong.

"LEVI CLINE."

Here is the answer from Viti:

"PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1874.

I have telegraphed to Governor, asking protection to those Italians laborers.

ALONZO M. VITI,
Vice Consul of Italy."

This is the answer to my telegram to Sheriff Kilgore:

"Sheriff went home. Inform Sheriff of Allegheny county and get him to act in the matter or to call on the Governor for aid.

JOHN H. HARE, Deputy Sheriff."

I got a dispatch that there was to be an attack on the night of the 6th, and I told Guescetti to put his guard out, that I supposed we were to be attacked that night; he laughed at the matter; the dispatch was sent up from Shaner's station by the baggage master or the express agent; it came up after dark on the evening train from Pittsburgh, and was handed off and almost forgotten; that dispatch told us that we were to be attacked that night; then I got Guescetti to go and put out his guards, for their own protection and the protection of Mr. Armstrong's property; that was the night the heavy attack was made; I could not tell at what time they commenced operations that night, but the firing lasted until three o'clock in the morning; it was three hours at least; I know that the store was penetrated with balls that night, but I could not tell the number; the next morning I was there; the next house to us, where Guescetti lived, was occupied by Italians with balls; between some cars on the railroad track and a telegraph pole, and there were quite a number of balls struck the cars and the telegraph pole; the heavy firing from the opposite side did not come from the place it usually did so much; they kind of surrounded us and got up on a hill on this side apparently; the firing from the opposite side was apparently from toward Buena Vista more than before; you could see the flashes and hear the volleys; some had got over on the Westmoreland side; I do not know who lived over on the other side. As regards Sheriff Hare, I telegraphed to Mr. Armstrong on Saturday to meet me on the arrival of the train, and he did so; we then went and saw Sheriff Hare and I told him that if he would send up a force there and keep order on this side I was fully satisfied I could do so on the Westmoreland side; he said he had no power, but he would send up two deputies, and he did that night; that was on Saturday evening; they came up on the train before I did; that was on the 7th day of November—the fighting was on the 6th; when they came up the two deputies got their supper and went and then came back; the two deputies then went down and stayed all night in a house on this side; there was firing the night they came; the morning one of these deputies said that when he was on the other side he heard some rattling of guns and some men talking over there, and he was very sorry he did not go up to see, but he did not. On the night of the 6th some men came over from the Westmoreland side; they were up the railroad like; they were kind of firing down the railroad; the Italians were attacked from two sides, from the opposite side of the river and down the railroad. During all the time I was there Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Guscetti did not do anything more than I would have done, I suppose, in self defense. As regards one night of heavy firing on us the Italians were very much excited and determined to go across the river; Guscetti was also apparently satisfied to go across; I came into the store building and told him: "You cannot cross at my permission; I am here to preserve the peace; but if they come over here give them a hearty welcome." The body of the men did not go over, but in the morning I understood some of them were over; I do not know that; it is only report. I did not see a bit of riotous conduct on the part of Guescetti or Armstrong all the time I was there; the firing always commenced from the other side of the river as far as I know; I think these men did not do more than was necessary to do in self-defense—at least I would do so myself. I saw some of the property on fire; there was a family moved out of a house, I think, a day before the heavy firing or the same day, right above the store building near the tipple; that house was on fire and some of the men ran up and put it out; there was then another house down below that was on fire and the men put it out; it appears to me that the house up above the tipple was set on fire in the daylight; the other one I am not sure whether it was in daylight; they allowed it was set on fire from the flue or something of that kind; I could not say it was set on fire; I was not there when the stable was burned. (Map shown witness.) According to the best of my judgment I think that is a fair representation of the localities on the Armstrong side and on the other side; I was on the other side across the river. The evening of the night of the heavy firing one of the men moved away from there—Billy Harris. He asked me if I would help him move and I told him I would; I went over; he and I got myself and a couple of Italians went down and took his stove and household furniture and goods out; the team belonged to Henry Franks, and we loaded the goods; Squire Gibson was along; I understood there had a canon on the other side and that Franks knew something about it; I understood that the canon was to be used on us; I asked Franks about it and told him if he knew where it was he should tell me; he hesitated a moment and remarked, "I don't know, and if I did know I wouldn't tell you;" and then he said every son of a bitch of us ought to be killed; I told him I did not think that the canon was taken away from West Newton to be taken up to the opposite side to be fired at these people. I had a conversation with Sheriff Hare; I told him that the troubles came from that side, and if he sent up force enough on that side I was satisfied there would be no more trouble; he said in reply that he had no power and that he could not do anything; on the 2d of November, Armstrong, in my presence, that he would send up two deputies; if the peace had been kept on the other side it could have been preserved on this side undoubtedly.

Cross-examination by District Attorney Harvey—I went there on the 22d of October, and the Italians came on the Monday following; I stayed until the 9th of November; I was not discharged at all; I quit because I knew somebody was going to get killed there; I do not know anything about what occurred after I left; I understood that Bowser, Kuhn and Guffey came there as police from this county after I left; I do not know whether there was a fight or not after that or not; I did not command these Italians while I was there; I suggested to Guescetti that he had better put his pickets out the night of the heavy firing; they were put out pretty early; I could not say what time the firing commenced; we put the pickets out early because we expected to come on us every moment; we expected them to come; Mr. Delegrano and Mr. Thomas Moore to that effect, and thought he was pretty good authority; I did not know that several skilled loads of Italians crossed the river between 11 and 12 o'clock that night to Buena Vista, and returned between 3 and 4 o'clock that morning; I know there were about 140 Italians there, but we did not call the roll to see if they were all there that night.

John Gibson, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird: In October and November, 1874, I was living at Armstrong Station; I was engaged as general carpenter for Mr. Armstrong; I have also been justice of the peace; I was there when these Italians came; I was there when the first shot was fired; I was at my house; I was not quit work; as to why they quit, I have both sides of the story—both from Mr. Armstrong and from the miners; the miners told me that Mr. Armstrong would not pay them the price they wanted, or would not let them weigh as they were doing at the top of the hill, that was their side of it; I made no memorandum of the time when they turned out of these banks; to my best recollection it was three or four weeks before the Italians came—I could not tell exactly; after it was understood that the Italians were coming there, the old miners were very hostile to anything of that kind; from what I could gather from them the general opinion was, that when they fetched them there they would run them out of the place; they were very hostile then; these old miners were of various nationalities; there were English, and Welsh, and Irish, and Scotch; I think that the English were the most pleasant at the works—more English than any other; I would judge so, although I never associated very much with them; on the Saturday evening before the Italians arrived all these old miners and others were collected in there while the supposition was that the Italians would arrive that night; there was quite a number of the old miners and men that I supposed to be miners that I did not know, that were there; some of them were armed and some of them were not; the Italians did not come that evening after they found that the Italians were not there, there was some firing done—some firing off of arms; I saw some of them with arms; I heard the firing and saw some of it on the Sunday following there was pretty much the same crowd gathered in there; on Sunday evenings they would gather there; in fact almost everybody living there was curious to know whether they were coming or not; when they did not come as soon as they expected them I heard some express the opinion that Mr. Armstrong knew better than to bring them up; I also heard threats again and again by some old diggers in case he should bring them there; then other diggers would counsel them to let them alone, and said that Armstrong would get tired of them quicker than they would, but the general impression was one of hostility to the Italians; those that threatened had a word among them, "We'll clean them out;" that was the general feeling; the Italians came in on Monday, I believe; they arrived there at about half past one o'clock, I should judge; they came by a special train, out of the ordinary time; I believe the reason of that was in order to have the Italians there before the evening train came; at least I told Mr. Armstrong he had better do that; when these Italians came they looked as if they were suspicious of everybody they saw; they were kind of gazing at everybody, and it appeared to me that they were afraid of everybody that was there; a number of them could talk English—at least I talked to some five or six of them; all that I talked to talked broken English; I do not think a majority of them could understand English; they went to work a short time after that; I do not recollect whether the first firing I saw after the ey came was on Monday or on Tuesday night; I was down at my house, and there was word sent down by Mr. McArthurs, or Mr. Kline, or some of those men that had charge of the general business about the store, for me to go up and let the guards that were put out into the car shop; I went up in the neighborhood of 8 or 9 o'clock—I do not know exactly the time; when I got there I was told to open the shop and let them in; I came down in about half an hour from the car shop to the store and there were two shots fired from across the river, between McCune's and Lattimore's, over in the alley; they came kind of slanting down the river; I cannot be positive whether that was the first or second night the Italians were there; I do not know who those shots were fired at; rather think those two shots were fired the first night; I am satisfied they came from across the river; that was the first shooting I heard across the river; the Italians replied to it; the men that replied were between me and the store. The next shooting was done the next night; the first shot that I heard that night came out of a little wine shed that runs down by the saw mill across the river, opposite the store; I cannot tell where that ball went; there were other shots fired; there were two shooting at or near the saw mill; the same night there was one shot from up near the check house; my attention was called to that by my little boy; that was on the Armstrong side of the river, up above; I considered it outside the line of the Italian pickets, at least; I heard and saw Italians being further up than the check house; my little boy heard the firing up there and called me to the door; I went out, and from where my house is I can see up on that hill; I think that came from Armstrong side, opposite to where this ravine comes down; the next night after that that I saw any firing I was taking my family up to James Lattimore's house; that must have been along about the 15th of November, I think; I cannot remember the exact date; they got pretty near to Mr. Armstrong's farm house, where James Lattimore lives; the firing came from the hill on the other side of Mr. Armstrong's farm house; I never heard of the Italian pickets being placed out further than the farm house, and this was a considerable distance outside of that; I do not recollect of more than one or two shots being fired that night; I had my family in took my family up to Lattimore's and then I went back myself to my house; I cannot tell what night it was that two men on this hill with arms were arrested by the pickets, but it was between the time the Italians came and the 6th of November; it is only hearsay to me; I heard they were arrested out back of Armstrong's stable; I understood they had guns; I think it was somewhere about ten o'clock at night; there was a line left at my gate on Sunday evening by some party warning me to leave or they would not be responsible; that was Sunday, the 9th or the 10th, I do not know which; that was after the heavy firing of the 6th. I was there the night of that heavy firing; in the evening a man by the name of Harrison moved away and he told me that I was wanted on the hill right away; I had sent my family up and I wished him to tell me what was wanted; he said: "Now you go up as quick as you can;" I went up there and was informed that the old miners were going to make a rally that night, and I was warned not to go down that night; I went back, however, from the fact that all my property was there, and if they commenced firing I thought I could protect myself in the house; I went down and barricaded myself up as well as I could in order to stand the firing; I was sitting there awaiting the attack, and it appeared middling long; I could not tell exactly the time, but I should judge it was twelve or one o'clock when the firing commenced; I could not tell how many shots were fired at first, but I went back to the back part of the house and looked across the river and there was quite a volley fired; I would just have to guess at the number.

[To be continued.]

NORTH SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Citizens Meeting Last Night—The Committee Report How They Were Received by the County Committee—A Lively Discussion.

Pursuant to adjournment the Republicans of Allegheny held a meeting last night at the Young Men's Republican headquarters, to hear the report from the Committee appointed to confer with the County Executive Committee on the question of representation. There had been no public announcement of the meeting, but the attendants numbered many of the leading Republicans of the city, and the meeting was an interesting one.

Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., presided, and after he had called the meeting to order,

Mr. John B. Kennedy presented the following report from the Committee:

Mr. Chairman and Citizens: According to appointment, your Committee attended the meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee, in the Lincoln Club Rooms, on Monday, May 24th, and communicated to S. P. Fulton, Esq., Chairman, our desire to be heard before the Committee. We were surprised to hear that any communication that we had to make with that Committee must come through one of its own members. Thus your Committee was denied even the courtesy of a hearing, and the action of the large and influential body of Republican voters from which it received its appointment entirely ignored. However, the action of the County Committee in many respecos was corrective of its former blunders, and results in securing to Allegheny some ten additional delegates over the former rule.

The course of the majority of the County Committee in ignoring the conventions of the people on this side of the river in selecting their own delegates to Lancaster by going through the farce of re-electing the delegates chosen by the people, was an insult to the Republicans on the North Side in perfect keeping with its former assumption of power not delegated. To proud to acknowledge its former blunder, the committee escaped from its dilemma by unanimously endorsing the people's choice and changing the posis of the representation from 1874 to 1872.

Your Committee desire to bear testimony to the earnestness and vigor with which Messrs. Fleming and Walker enforced and defended the rights of the Republican voters on the North Side, and while your Special Committee were not permitted to utter a word, the wishes of the people on this side were fully and intelligently set forth by these gentlemen.

The results of the labors of your Committee in accomplishing the purposes of its creation, are not entirely fruitless. We obtained some concessions, but not to the extent that was just and equitable, and which is plainly the right of Allegheny. Still the corrective of the evil is relegated back to the Republican voters themselves of this city. The only way left to get even with Pittsburgh is to increase the number of election precincts, as has been done in our sister city by taxpayers for economic reasons. As the expense of holding the election is borne by the county treasury, and Pittsburgh will not consent to have her number decreased, there is no alternative for the Republicans of Allegheny than to cut up into different precincts the wards of the city, preserving about the same ratio of voters in each precinct as there are those of Pittsburgh. It is obvious that this policy cannot be made available this fall. The best thing to be done, under the circumstances, is to accept the rule and representation adopted by the County Republican Executive Committee, which will entitle the eleven wards to thirty-eight delegates. It is proper to mention in this connection that the Republicans of Pittsburgh deny any unfair motive in the appointment of delegates in that city. It is the legitimate workings of the requirements of the New Constitution, and that they will not interpose any barrier in the way of Allegheny taking meetre to make herself equal in representation.

Your Committee have recited the facts of the case and presented the matter in its several aspects, and would beg respectfully to submit the whole matter to the appointees of Allegheny County in the Republican State Convention, and the action of the large and influential body of Republican voters from which it received its appointment entirely ignored. However, the action of the County Committee in many respecos was corrective of its former blunders, and results in securing to Allegheny some ten additional delegates over the former rule.

The course of the majority of the County Committee in ignoring the conventions of the people on this side of the river in selecting their own delegates to Lancaster by going through the farce of re-electing the delegates chosen by the people, was an insult to the Republicans on the North Side, and while your Special Committee were not permitted to utter a word, the wishes of the people on this side were fully and intelligently set forth by these gentlemen.

The results of the labors of your Committee in accomplishing the purposes of its creation, are not entirely fruitless. We obtained some concessions, but not to the extent that was just and equitable, and which is plainly the right of Allegheny. Still the corrective of the evil is relegated back to the Republican voters themselves of this city. The only way left to get even with Pittsburgh is to increase the number of election precincts, as has been done in our sister city by taxpayers for economic reasons. As the expense of holding the election is borne by the county treasury, and Pittsburgh will not consent to have her number decreased, there is no alternative for the Republicans of Allegheny than to cut up into different precincts the wards of the city, preserving about the same ratio of voters in each precinct as there are those of Pittsburgh. It is obvious that this policy cannot be made available this fall. The best thing to be done, under the circumstances, is to accept the rule and representation adopted by the County Republican Executive Committee, which will entitle the eleven wards to thirty-eight delegates. It is proper to mention in this connection that the Republicans of Pittsburgh deny any unfair motive in the appointment of delegates in that city. It is the legitimate workings of the requirements of the New Constitution, and that they will not interpose any barrier in the way of Allegheny taking meetre to make herself equal in representation.

Your Committee have recited the facts of the case and presented the matter in its several aspects, and would beg respectfully to submit the whole matter to the appointees of Allegheny County in the Republican State Convention, and the action of the large and influential body of Republican voters from which it received its appointment will be approved by the Convention.

Mr. Kennedy explained that the County Committee had been very discourteous, and he thought Allegheny Republicans should demand better treatment hereafter.

Mr. Smythe offered a substitute to the report of the Committee—setting forth that as it was now too late to ask further concessions, the Republicans of Allegheny would accept what had been done, would be on the alert for the future, and see to it that Allegheny received its just dues.

After some discussion the substitute was withdrawn, and the report of the committee was adopted—that the delegates be elected upon the County Committee being stricken out.

An informal discussion then ensued as to the manner of appointing the County Committee, and a tacit understanding arrived at that Allegheny must look more carefully to her interests in the future. The meeting then adjourned.

STREETS.

Improvements to be Made on City Passenger Railroads.

The Street Committee met last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton in the chair. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The following district pay rolls for May were read and approved.

First District	$2,557 60
Second "	2,299 39
Third "	1,940 99
Fifth "	963 30
Sixth "	1,099 59
Seventh "	1,961 41
Board of Viewers' pay roll	490 00
Engineer's pay roll	1,078 45
Total	$12,233 98

Mr. Ahl presented a report from a sub committee adverse to the extension of the Twenty-seventh street sewer to the river. The report was received and approved.

An ordinance for the laying of Stanwix street, from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way, was laid over until the committee visits the ground, next Tuesday afternoon.

The petition of Elizabeth Kee, for damages caused by the grading of the alley, was received and filed, and an ordinance was ordered instructing the Board of Viewers to make the assessment.

The viewers' report on the assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets, was approved.

An ordinance originating in the Humane Society, and prohibiting the throwing of broken glass, nails, cuttings of tin or sheet iron, or anything calculated to wound or maim man or beast, into the streets of this city, under a penalty of five dollars for every offense, was affirmatively recommended to Councils.

The matter of the purchase of a road scraper for use in the South Side districts was laid definitely postponed.

Ordinances were ordered and affirmatively recommended for the following improvements: For the grading of Gardner's alley from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth pickets, and from Penn avenue to Calvin street; for the paving and curbing of Shingiss street, from Old avenue to Locust street; for the opening of Mary street, from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-second streets, for the grading and paving of Liberty, of Sixth street, South Side, from Bingham street to the Monongahela river; for the opening of Willow street, from Pearl to Winebiddle streets; for the grading, paving and curbing of Union street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty street; for a sewer on Center avenue and Fulton street, from Greene to Colwell streets; for a sewer on Washington street, from Wylie to Fifth avenues; for board walk on Grandview avenue.

The following matters were referred to sub-committees: Petition for the vacation of Clifton street, South Side; grade profile of Linden street; petition for a sewer on Twenty-fifth street, South Side, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river; resolution directing the City Engineer to erect steps from Eighth street to Brownsville avenue, South Side; petition for the repair of the west end of Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward; petition requesting the committee to restrain the Commissioner of the Sixth district from putting a culvert on Twelfth street, South Side; petition for the opening of Forbes street to a uniform width of fifty feet.

On motion of Mr. Nesbit a special committee was appointed to take a general view of the streets in the hill wards of the South Side and report such measures for their improvement as may be deemed proper.

The viewers report on the opening of Thirty-fourth street, from Sarah to Jane streets, was approved.

A petition for the opening, widening and extending of Spring alley, in the Thirty-fifth ward, and for a change of its name to Gunning street, was referred to the Survey Committee.

A contract for a twenty inch pipe sewer, 258 feet long, on Second avenue, between Grant and Ross streets, was awarded to Michael Joyce at $1.20 per lineal foot.

Adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee filed and order made for the sale of certain real estate in Westmoreland county, subject to mortgage and on the terms mentioned in order.

The National Iron Co. of Danville. Petition of assignee presented for leave to compound a certain claim of said estate against co-operation iron and steel works of Danville, Pa., and rule granted on creditors to show cause why the same should not be granted.

The Warren Savings Bank vs. I. K. Palmer & Co., of Warren; two cases. On motion of the Solicitor for petitioning creditors, these cases were ordered for trial at the July term of this Court at Erie.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Wyoming county. The petition of the bankrupt for exemption was presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. Hearing on the motion for an order for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, continued to the 8th inst.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the case of Rhodes & Co. vs. William Beeson, Esq., previously reported, and which has been on trial in this Court for several days, the jury found for the plaintiffs yesterday in the sum of $5,636,57.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

In the case of James P. Swaney vs. Wm. White and others connected with the fire department, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff for forty dollars damages.

In the case of Samuel Q. Brown and R. L. Irwin vs. Daniel F. Negley, an action in ejectment for about one-eighth of an acre, containing a building, on Rural avenue, Nineteenth ward, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of Ann S. Hartman vs. the Nation Trust Company, an action to recover money deposited, is on trial before Judge White.

Trial List for To-day.

Herron vs. Nation Trust Co.
Kremer vs. Same.
Blatton vs. Same.
Zedder vs. Same.
Campbell, for use vs. Blakely.
Luckert vs. Luckert et al.
Pentecost vs. Hilton.
McQuiston & Kraft vs. Reese & Co.
White vs. Scheidemantle.
McKay vs. Alborn, Clark & Co.
Liddell vs. Same.
Duncan vs. Barr & Son.
Stockdale, trustee vs. Hill.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.

COURT BREVITIES.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Philip Koos began an action against Wm. Steckon for alleged slanderous words used against his business customs in the manufacture of sausage. The complainant is a butcher and alleges that the defendant published certain false statements to the effect that he used dog meat in the manufacture of bologna, greatly to his injury and which has resulted in the loss of custom. A summons was issued returnable next Monday.

In the same Court, Frederick Meyers brought suit against John A. Snyder yesterday, to recover damages against the defendant, alleging that the latter slandered him by saying in the presence of third parties that the plaintiff had said that he wanted to burn his houses as he had them insured, and that it was necessary he could prove that the plaintiff had said so. A capias was issued.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on motion of S. A. McClurg, Esq., Mr. S. M. Clark was admitted to practice in this Court.

The Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday granted a preliminary injunction restraining the city, the Forbes street Commissioners and Messrs. Lamprey & Chambers from further work on Forbes street, in the neighborhood of the houses of James Getty, and others of the plaintiffs, until the further order of the Court.

In the same Court yesterday the master appointed, in the case of William Phillips, Jr., who filed a bill in equity some time ago to secure the transfer of one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal & Mining Company, to which he claimed he was entitled too from the estate of William Phillips, deceased, reported in favor of such transfer and the Court confirmed the report without argument.

It will be remembered that the complainant in this case, in a bill in equity filed some time ago, said that during the lifetime of Col. William Phillips, he had promised to transfer the stock in question, but on account of various reasons the matter had been postponed from time to time. It was shown that the plaintiff had received the dividends arising from the profits on the stock, and the exceptions to the report, it was said to have been made merely to have the question decided and free the administrators from responsibility.

An injunction has been granted by Judge Ewing restraining the Supervisor of Indiana township, from opening Boyd avenue in the Montrose plan of lots, so as to include a crossing of the West Penn track near the Conduit Company's tank. The rule to show cause was made returnable to-morrow.

THE TROY HILL ROAD.

Meeting of Property Holders on Troy Hill—The Assessments Made by the Viewers Discussed—Strong Protests Against the Viewers' Report.

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